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REFERENCE GUIDE

and CATALOG • *What and Where to Plant*

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U. S. Department of Agriculture.



Hardy Plants and Trees *for* Garden *and* Orchard

Telephone
Jefferson 5868

EDWARD LEHDE NURSERIES

Out Clinton Street $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles
beyond City Line then Turn Left

FRENCH ROAD NEAR CLINTON STREET
GARDENVILLE, N. Y.

The Flowers that Mother Loved to Grow

*Hardy
Chrysanthemums
fill a great
need in
October
and
November*



October Girl



Glory of Seven Oaks



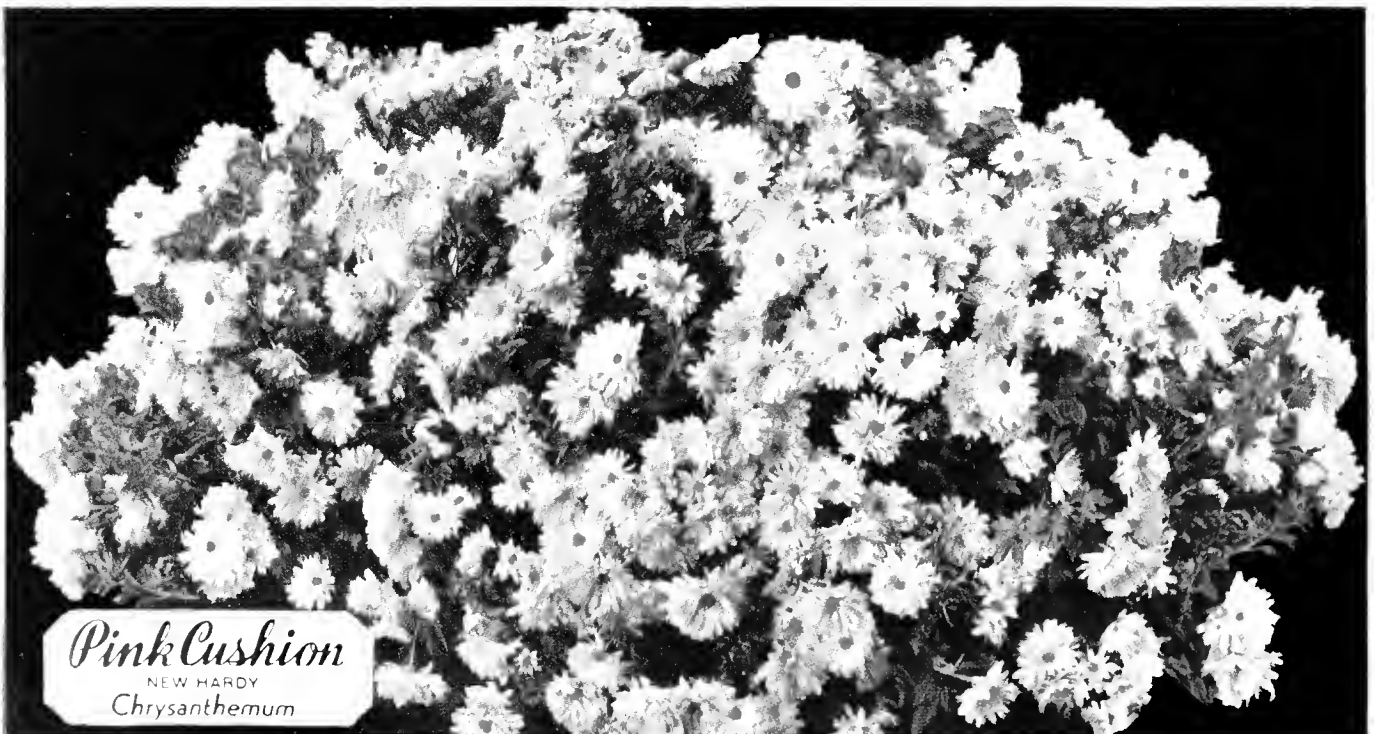
Aladdin



Crimson Splendor



Jean Cummings



Pink Cushion
NEW HARDY
Chrysanthemum

Sometimes Called Azaleamum and Asterum
Certainly one of the finest perennials for your garden. Plant this spring for rich blooming this fall.

A Friendly Word to Our Folks

WE take great pleasure in presenting this Planting Guide, which is issued for the folks who appreciate the refined pleasures and beauty attached to home landscapes, and who desire to develop the greatest amount of beauty and comfort at a minimum of expense and care. The grounds should be considered as an outdoor living room, or series of rooms, and should be made harmonious, comfortable and beautiful.

Full Value and Satisfaction

People come to the Lehde Nurseries because they find full value and satisfaction. They acknowledge the Lehde Nurseries as an authority for expert advice. They also have found that at no other place in or near Buffalo such a great variety of freshly dug, true to name, quality stock, can be found.

Visit the Nurseries—Any Time

You are welcome at the Lehde Nurseries whether you come for pleasure or to buy. Visit the nursery the same as you do the museum and zoo. Come often throughout the season and see the various displays of bloom, especially for roses and peonies.

Select Your Own Fresh Dug Plants

For quick selection of plants to take home in your car, visit the Sales Department. Some are ready in pots, others freshly dug and temporarily heeled in, ready to pull up; others can be dug for you in a reasonable time. You can call or send for them later.

Attractive Home Grounds Have Become the Fashion

If your place is not already a beauty spot, why not make it so? You can do it gradually if you like—extend it over several seasons, spending \$10.00 or \$20.00 at a time, and adding one unit after another. Or, if you want to make one job of it, tell us what you feel inclined to spend—perhaps \$25.00, perhaps \$200.00—and let us help you invest it to the best advantage.

Care of Nursery Stock

It is safe to say that ninety-eight per cent of the nursery stock received directly from a reliable nursery that fails to grow, or does grow but is always stunted and weak, is due to improper handling after it is received by the customer. This does not apply to stock that has been unduly exposed to high temperatures and drying conditions at wayside stands and stores. We can not be responsible for poor results with our stock which has been handled in stores or by dealers.

When the stock is received, open the bundle in the shade, out of the wind, and cover. If you are not ready to plant immediately, heel the roots in the ground, soaking them well as you do. If well heeled in they can be kept without damage for a reasonable time.

Terms and Conditions of Sale Please Read Carefully

All goods are guaranteed to reach you in good condition; mistakes if made will be promptly rectified. Accept shipment, examine and count on receipt and notify us and the carrier as well should there be any errors or damaged stock. We do not guarantee continued growth as this depends upon soil and climatic conditions, proper planting, and care given plants—conditions we cannot control. At prices we sell it is impossible for us to guarantee growth or to be responsible for stock after delivery to our customers in good condition. Any firm that unconditionally guarantees their stock includes this in their selling price.

NON-WARRANTY. While we hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace free of charge all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label, or refund the amount paid, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any nursery stock, seeds, bulbs, or plants we sell. In any case we cannot be held responsible for more than the purchase price of the stock.

Lehde's Planting Guide

A Valuable Reference Book

In compiling this book it was with the thought that many catalogs have in the past, to the average buyer, been mainly a list of botanical names with sizes and prices. If this book has helped you in solving your planting problems or has been made interesting enough to make you want to keep it for future reference, it will have accomplished its purpose.

Prices

Prices are quoted at the nursery on a cash and carry basis. We make the following charges for delivery.

Amount of Order	First Zone (1 to 15 miles)	Second Zone (15 to 30 miles)
Less than \$1.00		
and up to \$2.99.	\$0.50	\$0.75
\$3.00 to \$4.99.	.25	.50
\$5.00 or more.	No charge	.25
\$10.00 or more.	No charge	No charge

Parcel Post. For parcel post add 10% of the value of the order for postage, plus 50c for packing charges.

Express Charges. Express is sent collect, plus 50c for packing charges.

Select Your FRESH DUG Nursery Plant Material from Lehde's

1. "Weather Hardened" to withstand the extreme temperatures of Western New York.
2. Commercial Growers, Estate Superintendents, City, Farm, and Suburban Home Owners prefer to buy from Lehde's . . . you get the best money can buy direct from the grower.
3. 360,000 cubic feet of temperature controlled storage . . . it's your assurance of live, ready-to-grow plant material.

Landscape Service Department

OUR Landscape Service Department is maintained especially for the benefit of those clients who wish to beautify their grounds but who do not feel they can afford to employ the services of a professional landscape architect. Haphazard, hit-or-miss landscaping is never justified since it is expensive and unproductive. Every planting, whether it be modest or elaborate, is worthy of careful study and a definite plan to show clearly just where and how the plantings are to be made. This plan can be carried out partially from season to season if you prefer.

We Help You by Giving You a Plan Which Shows You How This Can Be Done

By means of this service the client with only a modest amount to invest in making the home surroundings more attractive may have the advantage of professional advice and experience of experts on landscaping and gardening.

Planting for a Lifetime

Clients should remember that the embellishment of their property by the proper treatment of plants is for a lifetime and pays large dividends in satisfaction, as well as in increased property values. It is, therefore, advisable to entrust work of this nature to an organization of business and professional men of national reputation.

Your Rough Sketch

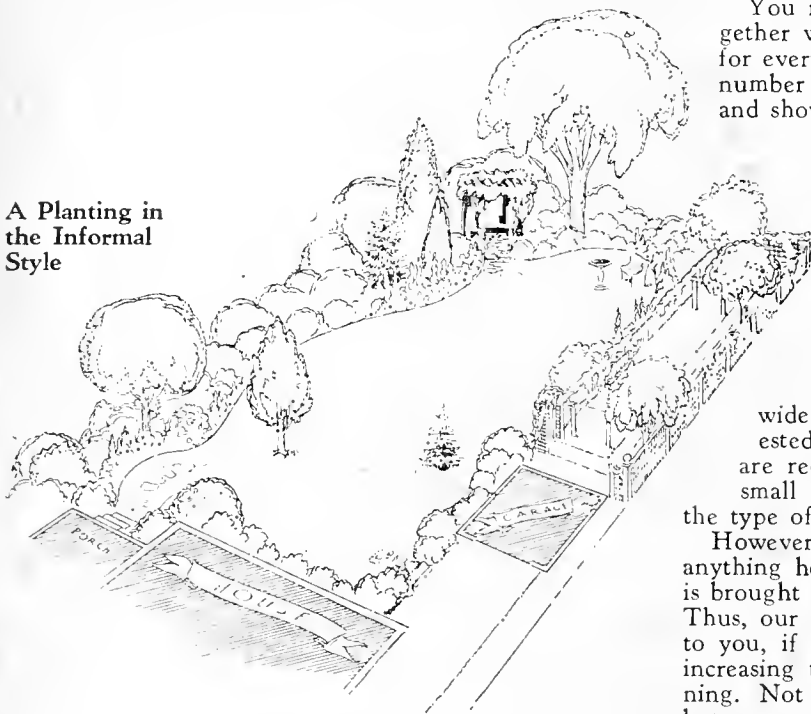
There are a great many properties that can be planned through the co-operation of our clients, if we have the proper information, measurements, and photographs when available. The accuracy of our plan will depend upon the information received.

The Importance of a Complete Plan

We firmly recommend a complete planting which will avoid disappointment in effects and the necessity of transplanting. Have a complete plan prepared for your entire property, though you may intend to develop only a portion of the grounds at a time. With a planting plan, you can carry out each of the plantings as you wish, completing the entire scheme in the following planting season.

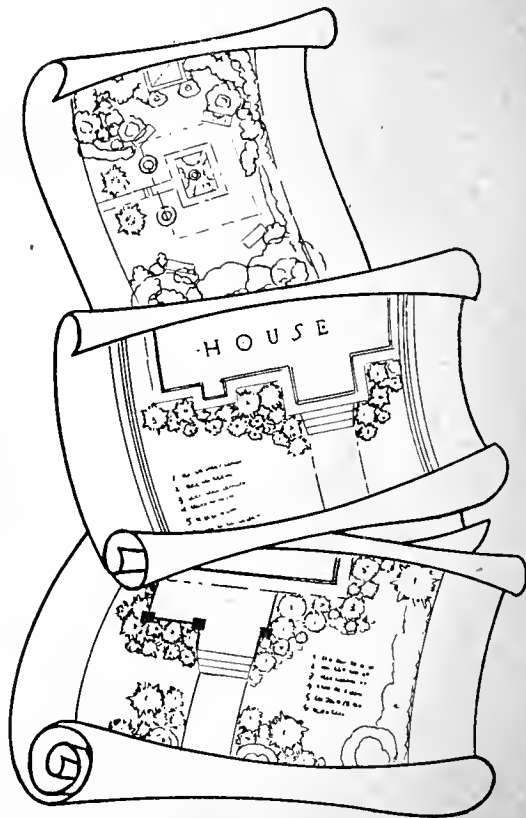
Your Suggestions Featured

We always welcome your suggestions and preferences in the development of your planting plan, and, when practical, will incorporate your views, trusting it will prove to be the pleasure that you anticipate.



A Planting in the Informal Style

Planting Plans for Your Home



Plans You Will Enjoy to Follow

You receive a planting plan, drawn to scale, together with a planting list, showing a key number for every group of plants corresponding to the key number on the plan. This method is easy to follow and shows how to go about the work, step by step.

Planned Home Gardens

always add that touch of the professional and present the distinction of refinement that can be achieved only through the knowledge of men who know.

Let Us Plan Your Planting Now! Full details on request.

Our Charges Very Reasonable

Naturally a service such as we offer is in wide demand by those who are genuinely interested. With every request for a plan where we are required to inspect and take measurements a small charge is made, the sum depending upon the type of work involved.

However, if the dimensions, blueprints, photos, or anything helpful in drawing up a simple working plan is brought to us, no charge will be made for our work. Thus, our Landscape Service Department is a free aid to you, if you are truly interested in beautifying and increasing the value of your property by expert planning. Not only can we submit plans for new plantings but we can plan a re-arrangement of your present planting if you wish.

Foundation Planting

IS OF IMPORTANCE TO
HOME ATTRACTIVENESS

WE REFER to that part of the landscape whose function it is to connect the house with its surroundings. It is probably the most important landscape problem of the average home-owner, and seldom receives the thought and proper treatment required.

The completed appearance of a house requires an appropriate foundation planting which should be put in as soon as the building is finished. Its purpose is to connect house walls with lawn and topography. A new home without an attractive planting is almost as incomplete as the interior without draperies, etc.—not absolutely necessary for physical comfort, but needed for complete mental enjoyment.

The style of architecture determines largely the landscape treatment, but whatever the treatment may be, it is the most intimate part of the landscape and therefore deserves the most profound study. Not only should beauty be discovered in the details at close range, but also in the masses as viewed at a distance. The principles of good landscape planting are not complicated—simplicity is of paramount importance. Professors of landscape architecture warn that too much is often planted, especially around larger buildings. It is better to show some of the foundation by bringing up a group of foliage between the windows with, perhaps, a high point at the corners.

Care should be taken in making proper selection of plants. Too often we see ugly plantings that have overgrown and covered the windows; or sickly looking plants in a shaded situation, which are not adapted to their location. This can be remedied by obtaining competent advice concerning the correct types of plants for particular situations.

Evergreens are, perhaps, the best material to use because they give all-year effect. They fall into two classes: Large-growing trees for bulky masses, and dwarf-growing for low masses. Use the dwarf ones for under windows, etc., and keep the tall ones at corners or where height is desired. If economy is the guiding factor, an effective planting can be made of flowering shrubs which may be obtained in both tall and low-growing varieties.

Let us help you make a foundation planting that will be as harmonious and economical as possible.



Rear Yard Planting

Over one-half of the average house lot is in the area usually called the "back yard" and most likely is a seldom used, neglected piece of ground. The prevailing fashion is to so develop this otherwise wasted area that it will add to the pleasures and enjoyments of the household. The modern idea is to make over the "back yard" into the useful and beautiful "outdoor living room."

PLANTINGS BRING PRIVACY

To encourage intimate use of this outdoor area there must be some seclusion and privacy from the public. This requirement is met by building up "living walls" through plantings made along the boundaries of the yard. In these boundary plantings are placed choice flowering shrubs, evergreens and sometimes small trees or should the space be limited this boundary can be a well-trimmed hedge.

CREATE BOTH BEAUTY AND COMFORT

The boundary plantings while shielding and protecting the yard, provide a splendid background for an inner border of flowering plants—perennials, annuals, and bulbs. These plants, selected from personal preference, can be so arranged that there are always some in blossom. The view into this flower-bordered lawn from the house windows is a vision of cheerfulness and color.

THE FAMILY PLAYGROUND

Here, on the tree-shaded and enclosed lawn the children can play safe from the dangers of the street. Suitable lawn furniture such as tables, benches, garden houses, etc., can be placed so that guests and the older members of the family can find comfort and recreation in the healthful surroundings of the outdoor living room.



BEFORE AND AFTER PLANTING

An outdoor living room, beautiful and restful such as the one shown here, should be a part of every home.



GIVE US A SKETCH OF YOUR YARD—WE WILL HELP YOU PLAN

Make a rough sketch of your back yard, giving dimensions and showing present plantings, and bring this to our landscape department. We will suggest a way to create your outdoor living room. You will be surprised to find how much you can do at very little expense.

Classified Shrubs for Special Uses

The succeeding lists of shrubs and vines are in no sense complete under the various headings, but denote the types and varieties most generally known and used for certain special requirements of the average lot. Planting intervals of shrubs can be varied to meet individual requirements.

SHRUBS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

Sunny Exposure

	Planting interval
HIGH GROWING:	
Deutzia—crenata, etc.	4-5 ft.
Exochorda grandiflora	4-5 ft.
Bush Honeysuckles—in variety	4-5 ft.
Lilacs	4-5 ft.
Philadelphus—in variety	4-5 ft.
Viburnum lantana	4-5 ft.
Viburnum lentago	4-5 ft.
Viburnum tomentosum	4-4 ft.
Weigelas	4-5 ft.
Spirea Van Houttei	4-5 ft.
Tamarix	4-5 ft.
MEDIUM HEIGHT:	
Cornus elegantissima, Variegated	3-4 ft.
Hydrangeas—A. G. and P. G.	3-4 ft.
Honeysuckle Morrowi	3-4 ft.
Philadelphus folis aureis	3-4 ft.
Physocarpus monogynus (Dwarf Ninebark)	3-4 ft.
Privet—ibota, Regel	3-4 ft.
Snowberry	3-4 ft.
Spireas—prunifolia, Douglasi, etc.	3-4 ft.
Weigela—rosea, amabilis, Variegated Leaf	3-4 ft.

LOW GROWING:

Barberry—in variety	2 -3 ft.
Deutzia—gracilis and Lemoinci	2 -3 ft.
Kerria japonica	2½-3½ ft.
Spireas—A. Waterer, callosa alba, Thunbergi, etc. ..	2 -3 ft.
Weigela—Eva Rathke	4 -5 ft.
Spirea Bumalda and Froebeli	3 -5 ft.

Shady Exposure

HIGH GROWING:

Viburnums	4 -5 ft.
Honeysuckle—Morrowi	4 -5 ft.

MEDIUM HEIGHT:

Hydrangea—arborescens grandiflora	2½-3½ ft.
Privet—ibota, Regel	3 -4 ft.
Rosa Rugosa Hybrids	2½-3 ft.
Snowberry	3 -4 ft.
Viburnum opulus sterile	2 -2½ ft.

LOW GROWING:

Barberry Thunbergi	2 -3 ft.
Deutzia gracilis	2 -3 ft.

SHRUBS FOR BACK-YARD OR BORDER PLANTING In Addition to Those Listed for Foundation Planting

Sunny Exposure

	Planting interval
HIGH GROWING:	
Cornus—in variety	3½-4½ ft.
Elder	6 -8 ft.
Euonymus	4 -5 ft.
Forsythias	4 -5 ft.
Physocarpus opulifolius (Ninebark Spirea)	4 -5 ft.
Plum—Dbl. Flg.	4 -5 ft.
Spirea aurea	3 -4 ft.
Sumacs	4 -5 ft.

MEDIUM HEIGHT:

Forsythia suspensa	2½-3½ ft.
Deutzias—Lemoinci, etc.	2 -3 ft.

LOW GROWING:

Clethra alnifolia	2½-3½ ft.
All the dwarf Spireas	2½-3½ ft.

Shady Exposure

HIGH-GROWING:

Cornus—in variety	4 -5 ft.
Bush Honeysuckles—in variety	4 -5 ft.
Viburnums—in variety	4 -5 ft.

MEDIUM HEIGHT:

All are mentioned under foundation planting.

LOW GROWING

Clethra alnifolia	2½-3½ ft.
Cotoneaster—in variety	3 -4 ft.

CLIMBING AND GROUND-COVERING VINES AND SHRUBS

For Ground-Covering

	Planting interval
SMALL BANKS AND TERRACES:	
Coralberry	2½-3 ft.
Barberry, Thunberg's	2½-3 ft.
Forsythia suspensa	3 4 ft.
LARGE BANKS AND TERRACES:	
Ampelopsis	4 -5 ft.
Bittersweet	4 -5 ft.
Honeysuckle—Halliana, etc.	4 -5 ft.
Matrimony Vine	5 -6 ft.
Rosa—Wichuraiana type	4 -5 ft.

For Climbing

On porch, trellis, fence or wall. Those types which cling to wood, stone, brick or stucco—are designated by a star (*); the rest twine or need support.

	Planting interval
*Ampelopsis	6-10 ft.
*Bignonia radicans	6-10 ft.
*Evergreen Bittersweet	6-10 ft.
Clematis—in variety	6-10 ft.
Dutchman's Pipe	4-6 ft.
Honeysuckles—in variety	8-10 ft.
Climbing Roses—in extensive variety	6-8 ft.
Wisterias—in variety	8-10 ft.
Matrimony Vine	8-10 ft.

HEDGES: SHRUBS MOST COMMONLY USED

Informal Lines—Not Clipped

	Planting interval
Truehedge Columnberry	6 -8 in.
Barberry—in variety	1 -1½ ft.
Privets—in variety	8 -12 in.
Mock Orange—in variety	2 -2½ ft.
Dwarf Spireas—in variety	1 -1½ ft.
Spirea Van Houttei	1½-2 ft.
Japan Quince	1 -1½ ft.
Caragana arborescens	2 -3 ft.
Lilac—in variety	4 -5 ft.
Coralberry	3 -4 ft.
Snowberry	3 -4 ft.

Clipped—Formal Design

	Planting interval
Truehedge Columnberry	6-8 in.
Barberry—in variety	12-15 in.
Privet	8-12 in.
Amoor River Privet	8-12 in.
Regel's Privet	12-15 in.

Other shrubs and various Evergreen types are used with fine effect.

Classified Plants for Special Uses

Most of the pleasing effects created in the garden are made by arranging complementary things in such order as to supplement their individual beauty. It seems best to have one item dominant and plant with the whole picture in mind. For example, low spreading subjects should be planted in large numbers as ground cover, from which can spring up definite spikes or mounds of another color. Sometimes succession of flowers or berries, or perhaps mingling of colored bark will supply the missing interest in your garden. Do not stint with materials or try too many ideas in a small area. Here are a few suggestions:

PERENNIAL BORDER

Plant Combinations:

Spring

Heuchera sanguinea—Aquilegia coerulea—Iris germanica.
 Peony Festiva Maxima—Dianthus.
 Phlox, Miss Lingard—Campanula persicifolia blue.
 Phlox, Miss Lingard—Aquilegia chrysantha—Heuchera sanguinea.
 Hemerocallis flava—Baptisia australis.
 Anthemis tinctoria—Delphinium.
 Mertensia—Clara Butt Tulip—Trillium—Phlox div.
 Delphinium chinense—Aquilegia chrysantha.
 Dicentra spectabilis—White Iris—Iberis.
 Alyssum—Iris pumila.
 Hemerocallis flava—Iris sibirica.
 Trollius—Anchusa myosotidiflora.

Summer

Delphinium Tall Hybrids—Gaillardia.
 Monarda didyma—Phlox von Lassburg.
 Dianthus plumarius—Viola, Jersey Gem.
 Lilies—Papaver, Mrs. Perry.
 Linum perenne—Cerastium tomentosum—Papaver, Mrs. Perry.
 Coreopsis—Delphinium.
 Chrysanthemum Shasta Daisy—Anthemis—Delphinium Belladonna.

Anchusa italica—Anthemis.
 Anchusa italica—Gaillardia.
 Hemerocallis flava—Campanula glomerata.
 Campanula persicifolia—Heuchera.
 Lilium candidum—Delphinium.
 Lychnis chalcedonica—White Phlox.
 Scabiosa caucasica—Oenothera.
 Gypsophila paniculata—Monarda didyma.
 Hemerocallis—Delphinium.
 Shasta Daisy—Scabiosa caucasica.
 Gypsophila paniculata—Lychnis chalcedonica.

Autumn

Thalictrum dipterocarpum—Anemone japonica alba.
 Eupatorium Fraseri—Helenium, Riverton Gem.
 Aster Climax—Helenium, Riverton Gem.
 Helenium autumnale—Salvia Pitcheri.
 Chrysanthemum arcticum—Eupatorium coelestinum.
 Chrysanthemum, Yellow Gaillardia—Chrysanthemum, bronze.
 Anemone hupehensis—Chrysanthemum, yellow.

ROCK GARDEN

Plant Combinations:

Arabis alpina—Pulmonaria azurea.
 Iris pumila coerulea—Viola, Yellow Queen.
 Linum perenne—Androsace lanuginosa.
 Phlox subulata—Viola, Jersey Gem.
 Iris gracilipes—Heuchera.
 Aubrietia, Lavender—Viola lutea.
 Aubretia, Lavender—Alyssum citrinum.
 Dianthus neglectus—Campanula muralis.
 Dianthus deltoides—Veronica rupestris.
 Geranium lancastriense in front of Iris gracilipes.
 Saxifraga MacNabiana—Androsace lanuginosa.
 Cheiranthus Allioni—Viola cornuta.
 Yellow Sun Rose—Veronica rupestris.
 Campanula carpatia—Oenothera missouriensis.
 Geum sibiricum—Phlox subulata Wilsoni.

Gypsophila repens—Campanula muralis.
 Anemone pulsatilla—Arabis—Doronicum.
 Arabis—Iris pumila varieties.
 Campanula carpatia alba—Heuchera.
 Arabis alpina—Viola, Jersey Gem.
 Cerastium tomentosum—Heuchera sanguinea.
 Arenaria montana—Aquilegia flabellata.
 Papaver alpinum—Linum perenne.
 Papaver nudicaule—Phlox subulata.
 Geranium sanguineum—Aquilegia hybrida alba.
 Nierembergia rivularis—Plumbago larpendae.
 Arabis alpina fl. pl.—Aubrietia.

SHRUB PLANTINGS

Plant Combinations:

Amelanchier canadensis—Azalea Vaseyi—Viola, Jersey Gem.
 Hypericum Moserianum—Buddleia.
 Amelanchier canadensis—Daphne cneorum.
 Forsythia intermedia spectabilis—Azalea mucronulata.
 Chionanthus virginica—Lonicera tatarica.
 Clethra alnifolia—Potentilla fruticosa.
 Syringa vulgaris—Symphoricarpos racemosus.
 Spirea Van Houttei—Blue Iris.
 Symphoricarpos racemosus—Viburnum americanum.
 Berberis Thunbergi—Ligustrum ibota Regelianum—Elaeagnus angustifolia.
 Cornus stolonifera—Kerria japonica flore pleno.
 Cornus stolonifera lutea—Vaccinium corymbosum.

PLANTS FOR BINDING AND COVERING SOIL ON STEEP BANKS

Shrubs

Acanthopanax pentaphylla,	Physocarpus opulifolius,
7-8 ft.	8-9 ft.
Ailanthus glandulosa,	Rhus canadensis, 4-5 ft.
50 ft.	Rhus typhina, 10-12 ft.
Berberis Thunbergi, 4-5 ft.	Robinia hispida, 4-6 ft.
Cornus alba, 8-9 ft.	Rosa nitida, 12-18 in.
Cornus stolonifera, 8-9 ft.	Rosa rugosa, 4-5 ft.
Forsythia suspensa, 5-6 ft.	Rosa setigera, 5-6 ft.
Lonicera tatarica, 9-10 ft.	Symphoricarpos racemosus,
Myrica carolinensis, 4-5 ft.	5-6 ft.
Physocarpus monogynus,	Symphoricarpos vulgaris,
4-5 ft.	4-5 ft.
	Zanthoriza apiifolia, 2-3 ft.

Vines

Celastrus scandens.	Rosa wichuraiana.
Lonicera halliana.	Vinca minor.
Rosa lucida.	

PLANTS FOR SPACES BETWEEN FLAGSTONES AND ROCK WALLS

Achillea tomentosa.	Sedum dasyphyllum.
Arenaria caespitosa.	Sedum lydium.
Campanula pusilla.	Sedum Middendorffianum.
Erysimum pulchellum	Seinpervivum (all).
Euonymus	Silene alpestris.
radicans minimus.	Statice armeria.
Nierembergia rivularis.	Thymus (all).
Phlox subulata varieties	Tunica saxifraga.
(for large steps).	Veronica repens.
Sedum acre.	

Classified Plants for Special Uses

PLANTS FOR WET OR MARSHY PLACES

Trees—Deciduous

Acer rubrum, 50 to 75 ft.
Betula nigra, 50 to 60 ft.
Larix leptolepis, 50 to 60 ft.
Liquidambar styraciflua, 50 to 60 ft.
Quercus palustris, 75 to 90 ft.
Salix babylonica, 50 to 60 ft.
Ulmus americana, 80 to 100 ft.

Shrubs—Deciduous

Aronia arbutifolia, 6 to 8 ft.
Aronia melanocarpa, 8 to 10 ft.
Benzoin aestivalis, 10 to 12 ft.
Calycanthus floridus, 4 to 5 ft.
Cephalanthus occidentalis, 4 to 5 ft.
Clethra alnifolia, 4 to 5 ft.
Cornus amomum, 8 to 9 ft.
Cornus stolonifera, 7 to 8 ft.
Ilex verticillata, 6 to 8 ft.
Sorbaria sorbifolia, 5 to 6 ft.
Viburnum cassinoides, 5 to 6 ft.
Viburnum dentatum, 10 to 12 ft.
Viburnum lentago, 18 to 20 ft.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Asclepias tuberosa.
Aster novae-angliae.
Boltonia latisquama.
Cimicifuga racemosa.
Helenium autumnale.
Hemerocallis.
Hibiscus moscheutos.
Iris Kaempferi.
Iris sibirica.
Liatris spicata.
Lobelia cardinalis.
Lobelia syphilitica.
Lythrum roseum.
Myosotis palustris.
Physostegia virginica.
Primula cashmeriana.
Trollius europaeus.
Trollius, Golden Queen.

PLANTS FOR WALL GARDENING

Achillea tomentosa.
Aethionema (all).
Alyssum (all).
Arabis in variety.
Arenaria montana.
Aubrietia in variety.
Calamintha alpina.
Campanula garganica.
Campanula pusilla.
Cerastium tomentosum.
Dianthus Allwoodi.
Dianthus arenarius.
Dianthus arvensis.
Dianthus caesius.
Dianthus deltoides.
Dianthus neglectus.
Dianthus plumarius.
Erinus alpinus.
Erysimum pulchellum.
Geranium sanguineum.
Gypsophila repens.
Helianthemum in variety.
Oenothera missouriensis.
Oenothera speciosa.
Phlox subulata and varieties.
Plumbago larpenatae.
Primula auricula (shady).
Saponaria ocymoides.
Sedum (all except spectabile).
Sempervivum (all).
Silene alpestris.
Silene Schafta.
Statice armeria.
Teucrium chamaedrys.
Thymus (all).
Tunica saxifraga.
Veronica pectinata.
Veronica teucrium rupestris and varieties.

PLANTS FOR DRY SOIL

TREES

Deciduous

Betula populifolia, 30 to 40 ft.
Philodendron amurense, 40 to 50 ft.
Quercus alba, 100 ft.

Evergreen

Juniperus virginiana, 30 to 50 ft.
Pinus resinosa, 80 to 100 ft.
Pinus strobus, 80 to 100 ft.
Pinus sylvestris, 70 to 80 ft.

SHRUBS

Deciduous

Acanthopanax pentaphylla, 7 to 8 ft.
Colutea arborescens, 8 to 10 ft.
Cornus paniculata, 10 to 12 ft.
Genista tinctoria, 3 to 4 ft.
Hypericum proflificum, 2 to 3 ft.
Lespedeza formosum, 5 to 6 ft.
Myrica carolinensis, 4 to 5 ft.
Prunus maritima, 9 to 10 ft.
Rhamnus cathartica, 9 to 10 ft.
Rhus canadensis, 4 to 5 ft.
Rosa setigera, 10 to 12 ft.
Symphoricarpos racemosus, 5 to 6 ft.
Viburnum acerifolium, 4 to 5 ft.
Viburnum lantana, 15 to 18 ft.

EVERGREENS

Juniperus Sargentii, 2 to 2½ ft.
Juniperus communis, 2 to 2½ ft.
Juniperus communis depressa, 1½ ft.
Juniperus horizontalis, 1 to 1½ ft.
Juniperus Sabina, 6 to 7 ft.
Mahonia aquifolium, 4 to 5 ft.
Pachysandra terminalis, 8 in.
Pinus montana mughus, 2½ to 3 ft.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Sunny Places

Achillea ptarmica, The Pearl.
Achillea tomentosa.
Anthemis tinctoria.
Armeria in variety.
Asclepias tuberosa.
Baptisia australis.
Cerastium tomentosum.
Dianthus barbatus.
Gypsophila paniculata.
Helianthemum.
Helianthus.
Linum perenne.
Lupinus polyphyllus.
Oenothera Youngi.
Pentstemon barbatus.
Phlox subulata.
Sedum.
Sempervivum.

Shady Places

Ajuga genevensis.
Aquilegia canadensis.
Aquilegia chrysantha.
Aster alpinus.
Heuchera sanguinea.
Iberis sempervirens.
Liatris pycnostachya.
Platycodon grandiflorum.
Sedum spectabile.

PLANTS FOR SHADED SITUATIONS

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

Acanthopanax pentaphylla, 7 to 8 ft.
Amelanchier canadensis, 12 to 15 ft.
Amelanchier stolonifera, 4 to 5 ft.
Aronia arbutifolia, 6 to 8 ft.
Aronia melanocarpa, 8 to 10 ft.
Benzoin aestivalis, 10 to 12 ft.
Calycanthus floridus, 4 to 5 ft.
Cephalanthus occidentalis, 5 to 6 ft.
Cercis canadensis, 12 to 15 ft.
Chionanthus virginica, 15 to 18 ft.
Clethra alnifolia, 4 to 5 ft.
Cornus alternifolia, 15 to 18 ft.
Cornus amomum, 8 to 9 ft.
Cornus florida, 15 to 25 ft.
Cornus florida rubra, 15 to 20 ft.
Cornus mas, 15 to 20 ft.
Hamamelis virginiana, 15 to 20 ft.
Hydrangea arbor. grand., 4 to 5 ft.
Hydrangea quercifolia, 3 to 4 ft.
Hypericum aureum, 3 to 4 ft.
Ligustrum Regelianum, 5 to 6 ft.
Lonicera fragrantissima, 6 to 8 ft.
Lonicera Morrowi, 7 to 8 ft.
Lonicera tatarica, 9 to 10 ft.
Oxydendrum arboreum, 25 to 30 ft.
Philadelphus, 9 to 10 ft.
Rhodotypos kerrioides, 4 to 5 ft.
Symphoricarpos Chenaulti, 4 to 5 ft.
Symphoricarpos racemosus, 4 to 5 ft.
Symphoricarpos vulgaris, 4 to 5 ft.
Viburnum acerifolium, 4 to 5 ft.
Viburnum dentatum, 10 to 12 ft.
Viburnum lentago, 18 to 20 ft.
Viburnum molle, 10 to 12 ft.
Zanthorhiza apiifolia, 2 to 3 ft.

Evergreens

Buxus sempervirens suf., 12 to 15 ft.
Euonymus radicans.
Euonymus vegetus.
Juniperus communis, 2½ to 3 ft.
Kalmia latifolia, 5 to 7 ft.
Leucothoe Catesbaei, 3 to 4 ft.
Mahonia aquifolium, 4 to 5 ft.
Pachysandra terminalis, 6 to 8 in.
Rhododendron catawbiense, 6 to 9 ft.
Rhododendron hybrids, 3 to 8 ft.
Rhododendron maximum, 8 to 12 ft.
Taxus canadensis, 2 to 2½ ft.
Taxus cuspidata, 4 to 5 ft.
Tsuga canadensis, 75 to 90 ft.

Herbaceous Perennials

Aconitum (all).
Anemone japonica.
Aquilegia.
Convallaria majalis.
Dicentra spectabilis.
Dicentra eximia.
Digitalis.
Eupatorium Fraseri.
Hepatica.
Heuchera (all).
Hosta (all).
Iberis sempervirens.
Lobelia cardinalis.
Lobelia syphilitica.
Lychnis chalcedonica.
Lythrum.
Myosotis scorpioides.
Physalis.
Platycodon grandiflorum.
Polemonium.
Primula (all).
Saxifraga ceratophylla.
Sedum kamtschaticum.
Sedum oreganum.
Sedum sarmentosum.
Sedum spurium.
Sedum ternatum.
Sedum spectabile.
Thalictrum.
Vinca minor.
Viola.

Classified Plants for Special Uses

For Shady Places

Ajuga reptans
Convallaria majalis
Euonymus radicans minimus
Hedera helix
Pachysandra terminalis
Taxus canadensis
Veronica repens
Vinca minor

For Sunny Places

Arenaria caespitosa
Helianthemum in variety
Juniperus chinensis Sargentii
Juniperus communis depressa
Juniperus communis montana
Juniperus communis, Bar Harbor
Juniper horizontalis plumosa
Juniperus Sabina tamariscifolia
Pachysandra terminalis
Phlox subulata
Sedum in variety
Thymus serpyllum
Veronica teucrium rupestris

BERRY-BEARING TREES AND SHRUBS

Red Berries

Aronia arbutifolia. 8-10 ft.
Benzoin aestivale. 10-12 ft.
Berberis Thunbergii. 3-4 ft.
Cornus florida. 15-25 ft.
Cornus mas. 15-20 ft.
Cotoneaster dielsiana. 6-8 ft.
Cotoneaster divaricata. 6-7 ft.
Cotoneaster hupehensis. 5-6 ft.
Crataegus coccinea. 15-20 ft.
Crataegus cordata. 12-15 ft.
Crataegus crus-galli. 15 ft.
Elaeagnus longipes. 6-8 ft.
Elaeagnus umbellata. 8-10 ft.
Euonymus alatus. 9-10 ft.
Euonymus europaeus. 12-14 ft.
Euonymus radicans vegetus
Ilex verticillata. 6-8 ft.
Lonicera Korolkowi floribunda. 8-10 ft.
Lonicera Morrowi. 7-8 ft.
Lonicera syringatha Wolfii. 5 ft.
Lonicera tatarica. 9-10 ft.
Malus floribunda. 12-15 ft.
Malus Sargentii. 8-9 ft.
Nyssa sylvatica. 60-70 ft.
Photinia villosa. 12-15 ft.
Pyracantha coccinea Lalandi. 8-10 ft.
Rhus canadensis. 3-5 ft.
Rosa blanda. 4-5 ft.
Rosa rubiginosa. 5-6 ft.
Rosa rugosa. 4-5 ft.
Sorbus aucuparia. 25-30 ft.
Symphoricarpos Chenaulti. 4-5 ft.
Symphoricarpos vulgaris. 4-5 ft.
Viburnum americanum. 8-9 ft.
Viburnum dilitatum. 8-9 ft.
Viburnum opulus. 9-10 ft.

White Berries

Cornus alba sibirica. 8-10 ft.
Cornus paniculata. 10-12 ft.
Cornus stolonifera. 7-8 ft.
Symphoricarpos racemosus. 5-6 ft.

Yellow Berries

Elaeagnus angustifolia. 16-18 ft.

Black Berries

Amelanchier canadensis. 25 ft.
Aronia melanocarpa. 8-10 ft.
Cotoneaster acutifolia. 8-10 ft.
Ligustrum Regelianum. 4-5 ft.
Rhamnus cathartica. 9-10 ft.
Rhamnus frangula. 10-12 ft.
Rhodotypos kerrioides. 4-5 ft.
Viburnum lantana. 15-18 ft.
Viburnum prunifolium. 12-15 ft.
Viburnum Sieboldi. 9-10 ft.

Deep Blue-Black Berries

Viburnum cassinoides. 5-6 ft.
Viburnum dentatum. 10-12 ft.
Viburnum lentago. 12-15 ft.

Blue Berries

Callicarpa purpurea (mauve). 3-4 ft.
Cornus amomum. 8-9 ft.

VINES

Flowering

Actinidia
Bignonia
Clematis
Hydrangea petiolaris
Lonicera
Polygonum
Rosa wichuraiana and varieties
Wisteria

Foliage

Actinidia
Akebia
Ampelopsis
Euonymus
Hedera
Lonicera
Rosa

Rapid Growth

Actinidia
Ampelopsis quinquefolia
Clematis paniculata
Polygonum

Fruiting

Actinidia
Akebia
Ampelopsis heterophylla
Celastrus
Clematis

Self-Clinging (By Root)

Ampelopsis tricuspidata (Veitchi)
Bignonia
Euonymus
Hedera
Hydrangea petiolaris
Schizophragma hydrangeoides

Self-Clinging (Tendrils or Stalks)

Actinidia
Ampelopsis heterophylla
Ampelopsis quinquefolia
Celastrus scandens
Clematis
Lonicera
Wisteria

Classified Plants for Special Uses

PLANTS FOR AUTUMN COLORING

Trees

Acer ginnala. 12-20 ft.
Acer rubrum. 50-75 ft.
Acer saccharum. 50-75 ft.
Betula lutea. 90-100 ft.
Carpinus caroliniana. 25-35 ft.
Cercidiphyllum japonica. 50-80 ft.
Cornus florida. 15-25 ft.
Crataegus cordata. 15-25 ft.
Halesia tetraptera
Liquidambar styraciflua. 50-60 ft.
Nyssa sylvatica. 40-60 ft.
Oxydendrum arboreum. 25-30 ft.
Quercus alba. 100 ft.
Quercus coccinea. 75-90 ft.
Quercus palustris. 75-90 ft.
Quercus rubra. 75-90 ft.

Shrubs

Aronia arbutifolia. 6-8 ft.
Aronia melanocarpa. 8-10 ft.
Berberis Thunbergi. 4-5 ft.
Celastrus scandens
Clethra alnifolia. 7-8 ft.
Cornus alternifolia. 15-18 ft.
Cornus paniculata. 10-12 ft.
Cotoneaster in variety
Enkianthus campanulata. 12-15 ft.
Euonymus alatus. 9-10 ft.
Euonymus americanus. 7-8 ft.
Hydrangea quercifolia. 3-4 ft.
Mahonia aquifolium. 3-4 ft.
Photinia villosa. 12-15 ft.
Rhus canadensis. 3-4 ft.
Rhus copallina. 5 ft.
Rhus cotinus. 12-15 ft.
Styrax japonica. 18 ft.
Viburnum (all species).

SHADE TREES

Tall

<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
<i>Betula nigra</i>	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>
<i>Betula lutea</i>	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
<i>Fagus americana</i>	<i>Tilia americana</i>
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
<i>Fagus sylvatica Riversi</i>	<i>Tilia vulgaris</i>
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	<i>Ulmus campestris</i>

Medium Height

<i>Acer platanoides</i>	<i>Populus Bolleana</i>
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	<i>Populus Simoni</i>
Schwedleri	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
<i>Betula alba</i>	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
<i>Betula alba laciniata</i>	<i>Salix pentandra</i>
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	<i>Sophora japonica</i>
<i>Larix leptolepis</i>	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	<i>Ulmus</i> , Moline

FLOWERING TREES

<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>
<i>Aesculus rubicunda</i>	<i>Laburnum</i>
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	<i>Magnolia Soulangeana</i>
<i>Chionanthus virginica</i>	<i>Malus in variety</i>
<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
<i>Cornus florida</i>	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	and varieties
<i>Cornus mas</i>	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
<i>Crataegus in variety</i>	<i>Sorbus quercifolia</i>

PLANTS WITH DISTINCTIVE BARK

Betula alba. (White bark).
Betula nigra. (Papery brown bark).
Betula papyrifera. (Papery white bark).
Betula populifolia. (Creamy bark).
Carpinus betulus. (Blue-gray bark).
Cornus alba sibirica. (Bright red bark).
Cornus elegantissima. (Red bark).
Cornus paniculata. (Gray bark).
Cornus stolonifera lutea. (Yellow bark).
Cornus stolonifera (Deep red bark).
Elaeagnus. (Silvery bark).
Euonymus alatus. (Corky-winged bark).
Fagus varieties. (Gray bark).
Kerria japonica. (Bright green bark).
Laburnum vulgare. (Green bark).
Liquidambar styraciflua. (Corky ridged bark).
Platanus orientalis. (Spotted creamy yellow bark).
Rosa blanda. (Red bark).
Rosa rubrifolia. (Dull red bark).

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR HEDGES EVERGREENS

Tall

Euonymus patens
Picea excelsa
Pinus strobus
Taxus cuspidata capitata
Taxus capitata
Thuja occidentalis and varieties.
Tsuga canadensis

Low

Buxus
Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana
Mahonia aquifolia
Taxus cuspidata
Thuja occidentalis compacta and dwarf var.

DECIDUOUS

Tall

Acer ginnala
Carpinus betulus
Cotoneaster acutifolia
Crataegus crus-galli
Crataegus coccinea
Crataegus oxyacantha
Euonymus alatus
Fagus sylvatica
Hibiscus syriacus
Ligustrum amurense
Photinia villosa
Rhamnus cathartica
Salix pentandra
Syringa vulgaris
Viburnum dentatum
Viburnum prunifolium

Low

Berberis Thunbergi
Berberis Thunbergi minor
Cotoneaster divaricata
Cydonia japonica
Deutzia Lemoinei
Ligustrum ibota
Ligustrum Regelianum
Philadelphus Lemoinei and varieties
Physocarpus monogynus
Rhodotypos kerrioides
Rosa rugosa
Spirea Froebeli
Spirea Thunbergi
Spirea Van Houttei
Stephanandra flexuosa
Viburnum opulus nana

Annual Plants that will please you

Annuals have only in the past few years come into their rightful place in the planting scheme. They have, in the past, been considered separately from the regular planting, segregated in special places or beds instead of in conjunction with the rest of the planting.

While there is a place for separate beds of annuals, that is only one of many ways in which they can be used. They are especially good to fill in the vacant places in perennial borders and supply that much needed color in midsummer. They are good to fill in empty spaces in young shrub borders. They supply bright dashes of color in the rock garden after the brilliant display of the early-flowering perennial plants is past. Annuals are also the most effective and economical plants to use after the Tulip beds have faded. Then there is the old-established custom of using them in window and porch boxes.

Not only are the varied uses of annuals responsible for their popularity, but also the ever-widening range of varieties and colors which have come about the past few years. A demand for separate colors in the more popular varieties has also been felt and an up-to-date nursery should supply this need. They are obtainable in small plants at a very low cost or in seeds.

In planting annuals masses of separate colors, thus giving contrast, is so much more effective than a hit or miss planting of many colors.

Planting time of annuals usually begins about the middle of May, depending upon exposure, although some of the hardier varieties can be planted before this time and the most tender varieties should be set out after this time.

Protection from frost is sometimes necessary.. The short amount of time required to cover with newspapers is more than compensated for by the additional growth of the plants.

In purchasing annuals care should be taken to purchase young plants that are not woody and stem hard. Stem-hard plants never develop properly and always remain stunted. Purchasing directly from a reliable grower is the best guarantee for good results.

LEHDE'S NOVELTIES IN ANNUAL PLANTS

New All-America Selections

Marigold, "Crown of Gold" Petunia, "Dainty Lady"
Cosmos, "Sensation" Zinnia, "Star Dust" Cornflower, "Jubilee Gem"

New Varieties of Annuals

Each year there are important additions to the varieties of Annuals which have been brought about by careful experimentation by experts in this field. Lately these have been classified as

the All-America selections for the current year. We shall list these and also some of the later European introductions which we consider worthy of trial by gardeners of discrimination.

Ageratum

BLUE BOY. Extra dwarf, 1937 Novelty. Plants are compact, growing about 4 inches high; growth uniform and even. Plants are almost completely smothered with the richest shades of blue. 25c per doz. plants.

Canterbury Bells

Annual (1934). Blooms from seed in less than six months. Colors vary in shades of pink, blue, and white. Height 18 inches. 15c per doz.

Calendula

ORANGE SUNSHINE. (Novelty). Clear light orange; Chrysanthemum type of flower with incurved petals; flowers are of good size, excellent for cutting, and extremely showy in the garden. 25c per doz.

ORANGE SHAGGY. (1935). A distinct new break in Calendulas. The petals are long and deeply laciniated; orange with darker center. 25c per doz.

SUNSHINE or CHRYSANTHA. (1934). Clear Buttercup-yellow, long, loosely arranged petals which give the flower the appearance of a Chrysanthemum. Fine for cutting. 25c per doz.

FRILLED BEAUTY. (1936 Novelty). A type of Orange Shaggy but distinct. Large and full, and completely double. Deep orange; fine for cut flowers. 25c per doz. plants.

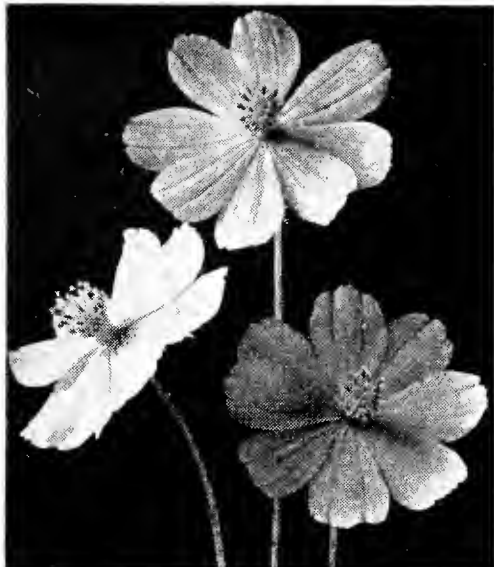
Candytuft

ROSE CARDINAL IMPROVED. Brilliant rosy red, richer in color and more vigorous and free-flowering than the old variety. Seeds only. Should be sown where wanted.



Calendula, Chrysantha

New Annuals - Continued



Cosmos, Orange Flare

Cosmos

SENSATION. (1936). An extra-early flowering new Cosmos with mammoth blooms in pink and also white. The plants grow 4 to 6 feet high and produce a great profusion of extra-large showy flowers. 25c per doz. plants.

ORANGE FLARE. (1935). A beautiful new Cosmos with lovely, large, vivid orange blooms produced in profusion. Height 2½-3 feet. 25c per doz plants.



Cornflower, Jubilee Gem

Centaurea

JUBILEE GEM. 1937 All-America Award of Merit. A gem in the true sense of the word, sure to be wanted where blue flowers are needed. The plants are of neat, dwarf, compact growth, about 1 foot tall, and literally covered with vivid blue, double blooms of unusual purity. Fine for edgings, borders, rock gardens and pots. 25c per doz.

Celosia

FIRE FEATHER. (1936). A dwarf variety. Showy, compact plants covered with massive pointed flower trusses of a brilliant orange-red color. 25c per doz. plants.

PYRAMIDALIS, Flame of Fire. (1936). New. Compact plants 18 inches high, forming perfect little pyramids with each branch ending in a large well-rounded flower cone of a brilliant rich crimson. Flowers from August until frost. Entirely different from all other varieties and valuable because of its late blooming season. 25c per doz. plants.

Clarkia

ELEGANS, Double Redthorn. Pure bright rose, excellent for cutting; best in poor soil. Seeds only. Should be sown where wanted.

Dahlia

UNWIN'S DWARF HYBRIDS. A particularly fine strain of Dahlia, grown from seed and blooming freely the first year. The plants grow 18 to 24 inches high and produce a great abundance of showy, large, well-rounded semi-double flowers in a great variety of bright colors. 25c per doz. plants.

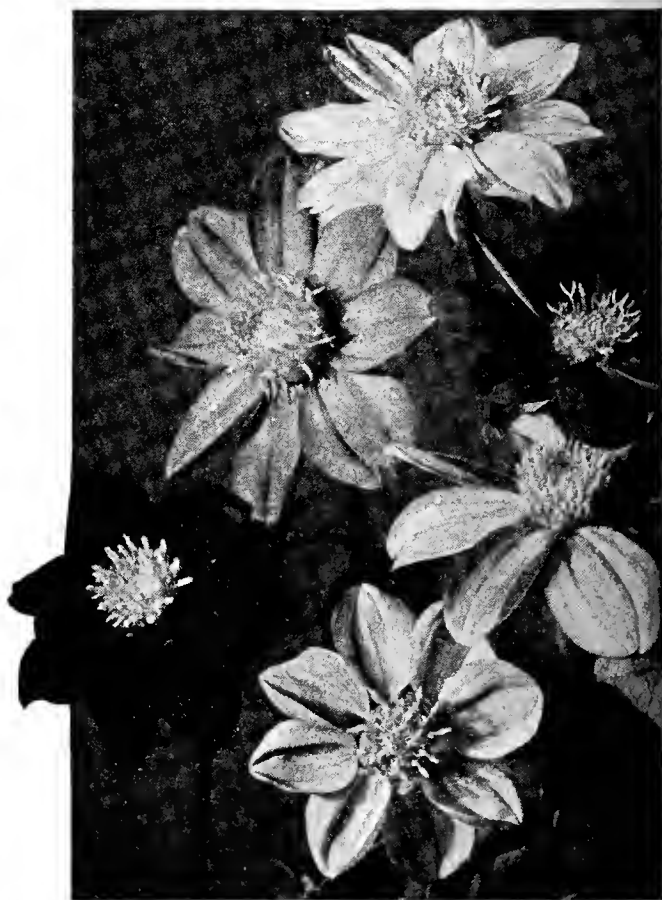
Larkspur

GIANT IMPERIAL CORAL KING. (Novelty). A new color, blush-pink with a strong suffusion of coral which deepens and gets richer as the flowers mature. The color impression is that of a lovely, pale, delicate coral-pink with a salmon tint. The florets are very large and fully double, with rounded petals. There is a magnificent length of Hollyhock-like flowering spike averaging from 24 to 30 inches. 25c per doz.

GIANT IMPERIAL WHITE KING. (1937 Novelty). The flowers are a pure glistening white with rounded broad petals. The florets are extremely large and fully double, measuring as much as 2 inches across and are even and closely spaced on the stem. This gives a very heavy Hollyhock-like cutting spike from 24 to 30 inches long. The plants are tall, well over 5 feet and are of the true Giant Imperial basal branching type. White King is very early blooming, coming into flower more than a week earlier than other Giant Imperial varieties. 25c per doz.

Linaria

FAIRY BOUQUET. (1934). A 1934 All-America Gold Medal Selection. Of dwarfier and much more compact growth than other Maroccana varieties. The plants grow about 8 inches high and are covered with dainty Snapdragon-like flowers in a range of many beautiful colors, such as pink, rose, cream, lavender, and also white. 15c per doz.



Dahlias, Dwarf Unwin Hybrids Mixed

New Annuals - Continued

Marigold

COLLARETTE, Crown of Gold. This received the All-America Gold Medal for 1937. Has medium-sized blooms composed of a row of large, broad, drooping outer petals and a thick center of star-shaped center petals. The color is a brilliant orange. Grows 2 feet high, and blooms early, freely, and continuously. Is the first Marigold that is entirely free from the typical Marigold odor. 25c per doz.

CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED HYBRIDS. (1937 Novelty). These hybrids consist of many new and distinct types of Marigold, varying in size of blooms from 2 to 4 inches in diameter. Some have petals which are quilled and incurved, resembling a miniature American Beauty Aster, and the colors range in all shades of orange and yellow. The 3-ft. plants support masses of flowers on fine stems for cutting. 25c per doz.

SUNSET GIANTS. (1937 Novelty). A new departure with the largest flowers ever known in the Marigold group, averaging 5 to 7 inches across. Exceptionally free-flowering and lacking the usual Marigold odor. Plants grow 3½ to 4 feet high. The flowers are loosely formed with broad, heavy petals and come in a mixture ranging from deep orange through to light lemon-yellow. This strain comes 50 per cent double. 25c per doz.

FRENCH ALL-DOUBLE DWARF, Royal Scot. (1937 Novelty). All-America winner. An excellent new strain of dwarf bushy growth, every plant of uniform shape and height, 10 to 12 inches tall. Color rich mahogany and gold, in uniform stripes. 25c per doz.

DWARF DOUBLE FRENCH HARMONY. (1936 Novelty). A fine new French variety of Scabiosa-flowered type. Flowers are very double, deep orange with maroon collar. Free-flowering and excellent for borders. This is one of the best of the newer sorts. 25c per doz.

GUINEA GOLD. (1934 Introduction). A distinct type, producing no singles whatsoever. The flowers come 100 per cent double and semi-double. Clear orange, flushed with gold. 2½ feet. 15c per doz.

YELLOW SUPREME. (1935 Introduction). Broad, loosely frilled petals, similar to Guinea Gold, of a rich creamy lemon-yellow color. The plant is very symmetrical, a splendid cutting variety. 2 feet. 15c per doz.

Nasturtium

DOUBLE GLEAM HYBRIDS. (Novelty). An exceptionally fine type of Nasturtium with showy, large double blooms that average 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. They are highly valued for cutting and have a lovely sweet fragrance distinct from the pungent odor of the older type. They produce rounded bushes with short runners. The color range includes a glorious assortment of brilliant shades—salmon, golden yellow, orange-scarlet, cerise, orange, crimson, and gold-flushed scarlet. From pots, 15c each. Also seeds.



Crown of Gold Marigold



Marigold Gigantea, Sunset Giants

Pentstemon

ISOPHYLLUS HYBRIDS. A variety little known in American gardens. These are a pleasing change from Snapdragons, ranging in color from lavender-blue to mauve and purple, to rose-pink. 2-3 feet. 25c per doz.

SENSATION. This beautiful variety is being largely used for bedding. It comes in a good range of colors, such as red, pink, lilac, mottled, and spotted. 25c per doz.



Dwarf Marigold,
Double Harmony

New Annuals - Continued

Petunia

BLACK PRINCE. (A 1937 Novelty). Another splendid new variety of deep velvety red. We believe this to be a little richer in shade and more uniform than Flaming Velvet. Balcony or semi-trailing type. 25c per doz.

DAINTY LADY. (1936 Novelty). The first yellow Petunia. Color a delicate golden yellow; large, single, fringed flowers. The plants are neat, compact, semi-dwarf, and free-flowering, bearing generous quantities of medium-sized, delicately fringed light golden yellow flowers throughout the summer. 25c per doz.

FLAMING VELVET. (All-America Gold Medal Winner 1936). Color a rich velvety blood-red or crimson. Bedding type. 25c per doz.

PERIWINKLE. A delightful shade of pastel blue; flowers large, bold five-pointed; plant compact. 25c per doz.

STEEL BLUE. Heliotrope or lavender with dark veinings. 25c per doz.

THEODOSIA. Excellent, well fringed rich rose with contrasting golden center. Splendid for bedding. 25c per doz.

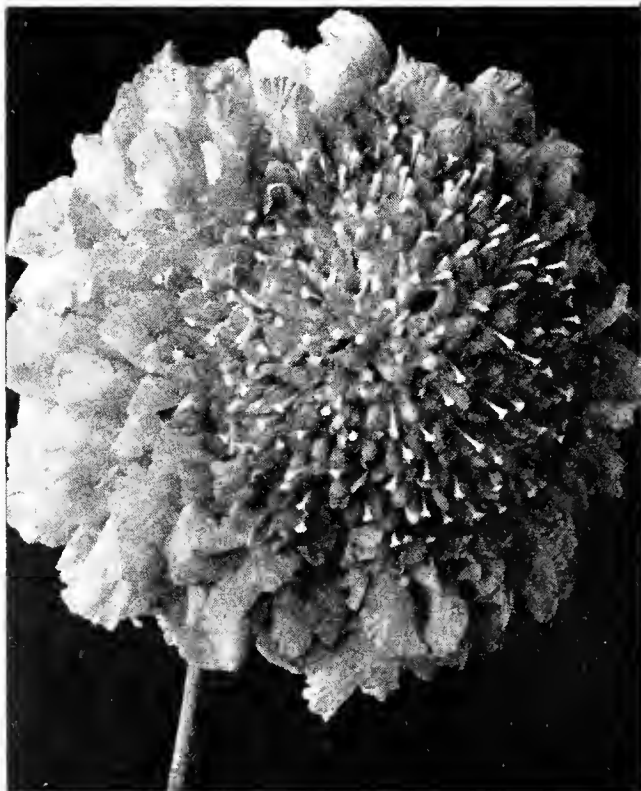
Poppy

AMURENSE, Yellow Wonder. (1937 All-America Winner). This new Iceland Poppy is undoubtedly the finest and largest flowered variety to date. Large flowers of bright Buttercup-yellow are freely produced on stems 25 inches long. Fine for cutting. Though properly a perennial, it will bloom the first year from seed. 25c per doz.

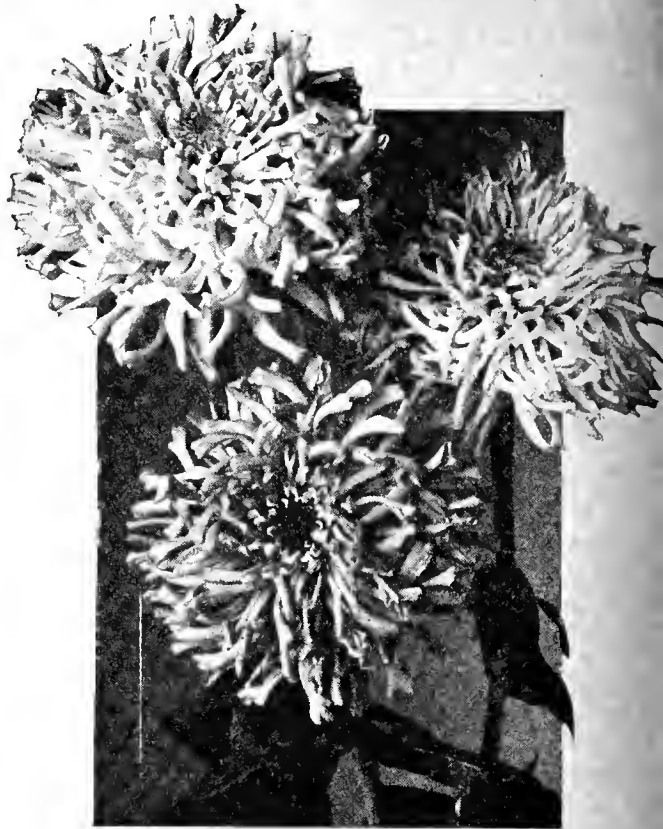
GARTREF NEW HYBRIDS. An Iceland Poppy in the new art shades with darker penciled edging. An excellent cut flower. Blooms the first year. 25c per doz.

Scabiosa

ROSETTE. New. A glorious new color in annual Scabiosa. Rosette is a beautiful shade of deep rose, heavily suffused with salmon. The flowers are extra-large and the stems are long and stiff. This glorious, glowing new color will undoubtedly make Rosette a most popular flower for the garden. 25c per doz.



Scabiosa, Rosette



Zinnia (Chrysanthemum-Flowered), Fantasy

Verbena

DANEBOG. (All-America 1935). Intense scarlet with contrasting large white eye; dwarf compact habit of growth; very showy and attractive and comes true to type and rich sparkling color. 25c per doz.

MISS ELLEN WILLMOTT. Bright salmon-rose with white eye; large florets and excellent color; a valuable addition to the garden. 25c per doz.

Zinnia

CROWN OF GOLD. (1936 Introduction). The aristocrat among Zinnias—each petal of the flower is overlaid with a deep golden yellow at the base, while carrying out the individual flower color at the tip. The color range includes the popular shades—old rose, cream, yellow, carmine, red, pink, etc., in mixture, 25c per doz.

DESERT GOLD. (1937 Novelty). Shades of yellow and gold, each petal overlaid at the base with a deeper color, giving a charming bi-color combination. 25c per doz.

FANTASY. (Chrysanthemum-flowered Varieties). (Award of Merit Winner 1935 All-America Selections). Fantasy is the most fascinating new Zinnia type introduced to the flower world in many years. The very informal, shaggy appearing flowers are graceful and interesting, quite distinct from the stiff formal Zinnias to which we are accustomed. The rounded, medium-sized flowers are composed of a mass of shaggy, raylike petals which give a delicate and refined appearance large enough to satisfy the desire for mass of color, yet small enough to lend themselves gracefully to flower arrangement. The color range includes the brightest shades of red, yellow, and orange as well as the popular pastel pinks and creams. 25c per doz.

FANTASY, STAR DUST. (1937 Novelty, All-America winner). This informal Star Dust Zinnia will be welcomed with enthusiasm. It has the same form as the type Fantasy but the color is a rich, deep, golden yellow. Free-flowering and early. Height 2½ feet. 25c per doz.

SCABIOUS-FLOWERED AUTUMN TINTS. (Novelty 1937). A new strain, perfect in form of flower. The real beauty is in the colors which range through all the gorgeous autumn tints and include orange, russet, dull red, carmine-red, and intermediate shades. Fine for cut flowers. 25c per doz.

Plants of Annual Flowers

15c per dozen, except as noted.

Ready to Plant in Your Garden

For Flower Beds, Porch Boxes, Etc.

Including New Introductions of 1935, 1936, and 1937.

The varieties listed are suitable for transplanting, but those like Poppy, Morning Glory, Calliopsis, Lupine, Alyssum, Nasturtium, Candytuft, and many others not listed here are best sown where wanted as they resent transplanting. For these we offer seeds.

Young plants transplant most readily and give better results than older plants which are stem-hard and consequently become more or less stunted. We make successive sowings to have plants of proper age for transplanting.

Prices: 15c per dozen for all varieties except as noted.



Aster, Ostrich Plume

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon) *maximum*. Giant flowered. Canary Bird. Canary-yellow. Copper King. Dark scarlet, overlaid copper. Defiance. Scarlet. Maralda. Copper-carmine. Snowflake. Pure white. The Rose. Rose-pink.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon) *majus grandiflorum*. Giant tall. Brilliant. Bright scarlet and yellow. Carmine King. Carmine. Crimson King. Crimson. Firefly. Crimson and yellow. Fairy Queen. Orange-salmon, white throat. Nigrescens. Black-red. Rose Dore. Salmon-rose, shaded gold. Torchlight. Orange, yellow center. White Queen. White. Yellow King. Deep yellow. Coral-Pink.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon) *intermediate*. Orange Prince. Rosy salmon and orange.

ASTER, Early, Queen of the Market. Wilt-resistant. Purple. Crimson. Rose. Lavender. White. Pink.

AGERATUM *pumilum*. Blue Ball. Dwarf edging, blue flowers. Blue Boy. (1937). See Novelties. 25c per doz.

ALYSSUM *maritimum*, Little Dorrit. White, for edging. Miniature. White, dwarf, for edging.

AMARANTHUS *cruentus* (Prince's Feather). Tricolor (Joseph's Coat).

ANCHUSA *capensis*, Blue Bird. Vivid indigo. 18 inches.

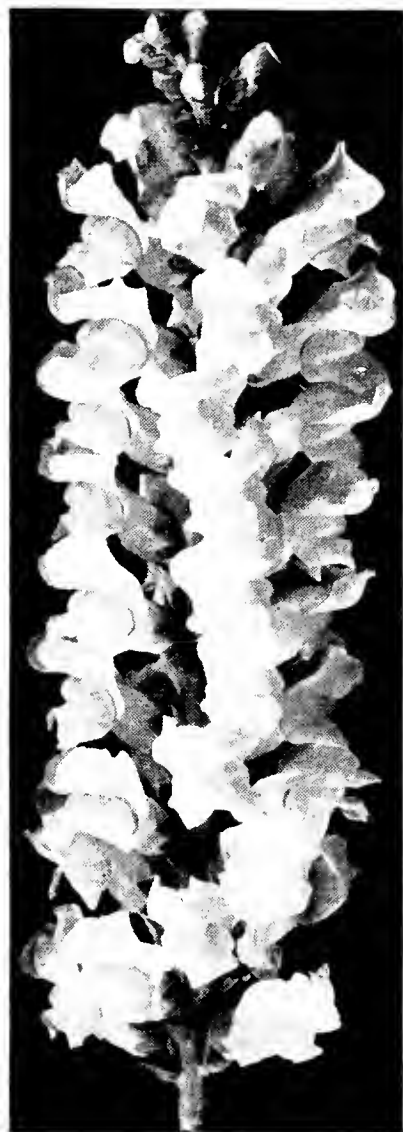


Ageratum



Alyssum

ASTER, American Branching. Wilt-resistant. Ball's White. Peerless Pink. Lavender. Rose. Purple. Heart of France. Red. **ASTER**, Ostrich Plume. Mixed.



Antirrhinum

ARCTOTIS *grandis*. African Daisy, white, reverse lilac.

BALSAM, Camellia-Flowered. Mixed.

CALENDULA, Ball's Orange. Sunshine or Chrysantha. Golden yellow. Orange King. Orange Shaggy. See Novelties. 25c per doz. Golden Beam. Orange Sunshine. See Novelties. 25c per doz. Frilled Beauty. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

CALLIOPSIS *tinctoria nana*. Mixed varieties.

CANTERBURY BELLS, Annual. Blue, white, pink shades.

Orange Flare Cosmos—a dazzling clear orange

Plants of Annual Flowers - Continued

15 cents per dozen, except as noted.



Celosia, Cristata

CLARKIA elegans fl. pl. (Redthorn). Pure bright rose.

COSMOS, Klondyke Orange Flare. See Novelties. 25c per doz.
Bipinnata Kelwayana. Crested. Sensation. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

CUPHEA, Firefly. Deep rosy scarlet, compact, dwarf. 12 inches.

DAHLIA, Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

DELPHINIUM, Annual, Blue Butterfly.

DIANTHUS chinensis (Chinese Pinks). Single, mixed.

Heddewigi (Japan Pinks). Double, mixed.

DIMORPHOTHECA aurantiaca hybrids (African Daisy). Yellow, red.

GAILLARDIA picta Lorenziana (Annual Gaillardia). Double, mixed.

GODETIA Whitneyi. Brilliant.

HELICHRYSUM monstrosum, Double (Strawflower). Fine mixed.

HELIOTROPE. Mammoth blue.



Dianthus, Heddewigi

KOCHIA Childsi (Summer Cypress). Used as hedge.

CANDYTUFT, Rose Cardinal Improved. Rich rose.

CARNATION, Chabaud, Annual. Giant mixed.

CENTAUREA (Bachelor Button).

Cyanus minor. Mixed.

Cyanus minor. Double blue.

Imperialis. Sweet Sultan.

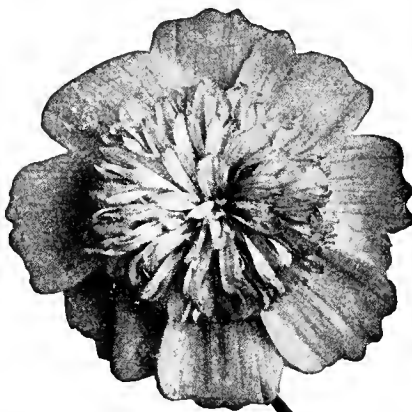
Jubilee Gem. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

CELOSIA plumosa. Mixed.

Nana, Fire Feather. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

Cristata., Cockscomb. Mixed.

Pyramidalis, Flame of Fire. New. See Novelties. 25c per doz.



Double Crested Cosmos



Dimorphotheca

LARKSPUR, Double Stock-Flowered, Rosamond.

LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial, Blue Spire. Deep blue.

Exquisite Rose.

Gloria. Deep rose.

Lilac Spire. Lavender.

White Spire. Pure white.

LARKSPUR, Coral King. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

White King. 1937 Novelty. 25c per doz.

LINARIA, Fairy Bouquet. Rich red, purple, rose, yellow, and white.



Marigold, Guinea Gold

LOBELIA erinum, Crystal Palace, compacta. Dark blue, edging.

MARIGOLD, African, Guinea Gold. Orange, flushed gold, large flowers.

Yellow Supreme. Bright yellow, large flowers.

MARIGOLD, French, Tall. Double mixed.

Dwarf. Double mixed.

Dwarf Cloth of Gold (Tagetes). See Novelties. 25c per doz.

Dwarf, Harmony.

Dwarf Legion of Honor. Single, yellow with brown.

All-Double Royal Scot. 1937. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

MARIGOLD, Collarette Crown of Gold. 1937. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

Chrysanthemum-Flowered. 1937. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

Sunset Giants See Novelties. 25c per doz.

Mexican Dwarf Orange.

NASTURTIUM, Tom Thumb. Mixed.

Double Gleam Hybrids. Range from yellow to red; seed only.

NICOTIANA affinis (Nicotine). White.

Sanderae, Crimson King.

PENTSTEMON isophyllus hybrids. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

Sensation. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

PAPAVER amurense, Yellow Wonder. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

Gartref, New Hybrids. 25c per doz.

Plants of Annual Flowers - Continued

15 cents per dozen, except as noted.



Petunia, Single Fringed

PETUNIA, Dainty Lady. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

Choice, Single Fringed. Beautifully ruffled, lovely colors.

PETUNIA, All-Double, World Beauty. Rosy carmine, fringed.

Loveliness. Clear soft pink, fringed.
Bright Amaranth-Red. Fringed.

PETUNIA, Dwarf Single Fringed

Lace Veil. Pure white.

Setting Sun. Bright rose-pink.

Marine. Deep violet-blue.

PETUNIA hybrida

Howard's Star, Improved. Crimson with white star, single.

Rose King Improved. Deep rose, single.

Rose of Heaven. Deep pink, single.

Rosy Morn, Improved. Pink with white throat, single.

Violet King. Violet-blue, single.

White. Single.

Heavenly Blue. Lavender-blue, single.

Black Prince. 1937 novelty. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

Flaming Velvet. 1936. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

PHLOX Drummondii grandiflora.

Dark crimson, scarlet, rose, white, chamois-rose, and mixed.

PORTULACA, Single Mixed.

Double Mixed.

SALPIGLOSSIS superbissima, Emperor. Mixed.

SALVIA patens. Annual, blue.

Fireball. Scarlet, dwarf.

Splendens. Scarlet, tall.

SCABIOSA, Annual, Tall

Black Prince. Maroon.

Azure Fairy. Blue.

SCABIOSA, Annual, Tall. Cerise, lilac, purple, rose, scarlet, white, and mixed.

SCABIOSA, Rosette. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

STATICE, Annual

Bonduelli.

Sinuata. Bright rose.

Sinuata. True blue.

Sinuata. White.

STOCKS, Ten Weeks. Large flowered, double, dwarf, mixed.

VERBENA, Mammoth, candidissima.

Auricula-eyed.

Blue Hybrids.

VERBENA, Danebrog. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

Miss Ellen Willmott. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

Scarlet Defiance.

Mixed.

Venosa. Lavender-blue.



Portulaca



Verbena, Mammoth

ZINNIA, Crown of Gold. See Novelties. 25c per doz.

Desert Gold. See Novelties. 25c per doz.



Scabiosa

ZINNIA, Dahlia-Flowered

Canary Bird. Primrose-yellow.

Crimson Monarch. Good red.

Golden Dawn. Golden yellow.

Dream. Deep lavender.

Exquisite. Light rose.

Oriole. Orange and gold.

Scarlet Flame. Bright scarlet.

Polar Bear. White.

Mixed.

ZINNIA, California Giants

Daffodil. Canary-yellow.

Enchantress. Extra choice pink.

Orange King. Orange.

Scarlet Gem. Scarlet.

Violet Queen. Dark violet.

Mixed.

ZINNIA, Lilliput, Dwarf. Canary-yellow, crimson, orange, purple, salmon-rose, scarlet, white, mixed.

ZINNIA, Fantasy (Chrysanthemum-Flowered Varieties). See Novelties. 25c per doz.

Star Dust. (1937 Novelty). See Novelties. 25c per doz.

ZINNIA, Scabious-Flowered

Autumn Tints. (Novelty 1937). See Novelties. 25c per doz.



Zinnia, Fantasy

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

15c each, except as noted.

Perennials are hardy flowering plants whose tops die down each fall, but each spring they come up with renewed vigor, increasing in beauty, size, and number of flowers.

Perennials are planted in all types of gardens, formal, semi-formal and informal. The best way to use them is to plant either in straight beds of a formal nature, or in informal arrangement in curved borders with a background of shrubbery. Sometimes a hedge is used as a background, or perhaps a vine-covered fence. Perennials are used in rockeries; pools are encircled by such varieties as appear to make the surroundings most natural; in fact, they are at home in any place except when planted bit-and-miss about a lawn. Circular or crescent-shaped beds, cutting up the lawn, are not used if the most pleasing effect is desired. To obtain the best results the perennial garden should be planned on paper so that the plants will be placed properly.

Mass effects are most desirable and this is achieved by planting in groups of at least three, or better still, six of a kind in a group, rather than individual mixed varieties. Large mass effects of color are impressive and offer good contrasts; little dabs of color seem puny and artificial, giving us no opportunity to achieve color combinations. The color arrangements in the garden should be pleasing; however, it is better to love flowers and plant a riot

of colors than fear to infringe upon good taste and plant sparingly. When the taste improves the plants can be moved.

Tall plants are set to the back of the border, low edging plants to the front, and those of medium height worked in between. This should not be followed too strictly, however; a little variation affords more interest, but at no time should dwarf growing varieties be hidden behind the taller growing ones. As a general rule, the taller growing varieties should be set about two feet apart; medium kinds, twelve to eighteen inches, and low growing kinds, six to twelve inches.

Perennials are best planted very early in the spring to obtain maximum results, or they can be planted in the fall for the following year. They, with a few exceptions, do best in an open sunny place and should have good garden soil containing plenty of humus such as soil from the woods, peat moss, or well rotted stable manure. Their growth can be improved by using, occasionally, a small quantity of high grade fertilizer such as Vigoro.

A mulch two to three inches deep of peat moss, hay, straw, cornstalks, evergreen boughs, etc., will bring the plants through the winter in fine shape. Do not use leaves as they become soggy, pack down too tightly and are liable to smother the plants. This mulch should be applied after the ground is frozen, usually about the first of December.

15c each, except as noted.

The number of inches or feet mentioned after each variety represents the ultimate height of plant at maturity. The month or months mentioned cover the time of blooming.

Varities marked (*) are excellent for rock gardens.

Achillea

(Milfoil or Yarrow)

The Achilleas are good subjects for dry soils and sunny places.

Eupatorium. Flat heads of brilliant yellow flowers, finely cut foliage. Blooms last dried all winter. 3 to 4 ft.

Millefolium roseum. Rosy pink flowers in dense heads on stems 18 inches high. Effective on edge of shrubbery or in border. July to October.

Ptarmica, The Pearl. The double white flowers are borne in great profusion on strong, erect stems. Cut flower variety. 2 feet. June to September.

***Tomentosa.** Charming, yellow flowering, blooming in June. Fine for the rockery or in any part of the border. 6 to 12 inches. July to September.

Aconitum - Monkshood

When the Delphiniums are past their best, the Monkshoods may be relied on to furnish the desirable blue in the garden. They are shade-loving plants, and some of them bloom so late that they provide an excellent foil for the earlier Chrysanthemums. They are better after they have been planted several years, because they resent interference.

Autumnale. A very striking form on account of its dark, navy-blue flowers. 4 to 5 feet. September and October. 25c each.

Fischeri. One of the choicest Aconitums, which produces long spikes of large, dark blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft. September and October. 25c each.

Napellus. Early, bright blue flowers. 3 to 4 ft. June and July. 25c each.

Agrostemma

(Rose Campion)

Coronaria atrosanguinea. Deep blood-red-rose. Stout, erect growing, silvery foliage which contrasts well with the pretty flowers, which come during June and July. 2½ to 3 ft.

Ajuga

Reptans. Purple; dwarf; keeps foliage in winter.

Alyssum

(Rock Madwort)

***Argenteum.** Dense growth. Leaves silvery beneath; flowers yellow in clustered heads, all summer. 15 inches.

***Saxatile compactum.** Large, compact masses of yellow flowers in early spring; excellent for rockery. Very attractive and showy. 1 ft. April and May.

***Serpillifolium.** Very dwarf, 4 to 5 inches high with racemes of pale yellow flowers and rough, hoary leaves. Charming for the rock garden.

Anchusa - Alkanet

Italica, Dropmore. A great improvement on the type with large, gentian-blue flowers. 4 to 5 ft. If not allowed to go to seed will bloom continuously from June to September.

***Myosotidiflora.** A distinct dwarf variety with clusters of charming blue flowers resembling Forget-me-nots. An effective rock plant for shady places. 1 ft. April and May.

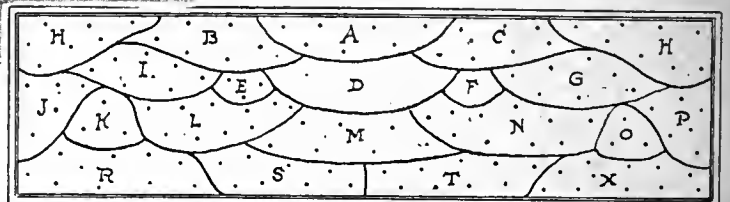
"Charm" Perennial Border



This magnificent collection is splendid for either the formal perennial garden or as a superb finish to a background of shrubs. There will be glorious blooms all summer long, for the house and the garden. These plants will nicely fill a border from 6 to 8 feet wide and 25 to 30 feet long.

A	6 Golden Glow	L	12 Aquilegias
B	6 Phlox	M	7 Pyrethrum
C	8 Phlox, Misc.	N	12 Shasta Daisy
D	10 Gold Medal Delphiniums	O	3 Peonies (1 Festiva Maxima, 1 Sarah Bernhardt, 1 Felix Crousse)
E	3 Regal Lilies	P	6 Iris—Assorted Colors
F	3 Auratum Lilies	R	10 Achillea—The Pearl
G	8 Foxgloves	S	9 Dianthus
H	14 Double Hollyhocks—Assorted	T	8 Phlox Subulata
I	8 Gold Medal Delphiniums	X	12 Forget-Me-Not
J	5 German Iris		
K	3 Karl Rosenfield Peony		

153 Plants



Hardy Herbaceous Perennials-Continued

15 cents each, except as noted.

Anemone - Windflower

**Hupehensis* (Chinese Anemone). Late summer. Similar to the Japanese varieties with somewhat smaller, mauve-pink flowers on tall stems, 12 to 14 inches. August to October. 25c each.

Queen Charlotte. A strong grower, producing large, semi-double, pink flowers, 2 to 3 ft. September and October. 25c each.

Whirlwind. Large, semi-double, snowy white flowers with a whorl of green around base of petals. 3 ft. Fall. 25c each.

Anthemis

(Hardy Marguerite)

Tinctoria. Handsome, finely cut foliage, and large, golden yellow flowers produced all summer. Succeeds in the poorest soil; excellent for cut flowers. 2 ft. June to October.

Aquilegia - Columbine

Delicately colored flowers. Excellent plants for the border, rockery, and for cut flowers. Blooms from May to June.

Chrysanth (Golden Spurred). Flowers fragrant, numerous; yellow. Very showy. A fine variety. 2 ft. May and June.

Coerulea (Colorado). Bright blue and white, long-spurred flowers. 2 ft. May and June.

Coerulea rosea (Rose Queen). Beautiful crimson flowers with long spurs. 2 ft. May and June.

Long-Spurred Hybrids (Mixture). Large flowers with long spurs. 2 ft. May and June.

Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids. Wonderful colors with very long-spurred flowers. Very choice.

Arabis - Rock Cress

*Alpina. Adapted for rock gardens and borders; pure white flowers produced in dense masses. 6 inches. April and May.

*Alpina fl. pl. A double form of A. alpina, and one of the most showy rock garden plants of its season. Its sprays of double white flowers make beautiful spots in the rock garden. Very fine also for edging. 6 inches. April, May. 20c each.

Arenaria - Sandwort

**Verna caespitosa* (Moss Sandwort). Compact, making dense, mosslike masses all summer. The best plant for use between stepping stones.

Armeria

(Sea Pink or Thrift)

Low-growing plants with grasslike foliage with tufts of pink flowers. Fine for edging or rockery.

**Lauchiana*. Bright rosy red. Very free blooming. 3 to 6 inches. May and June.

Artemisia

(Sage Brush)

Lactiflora. A tall growing plant of fine foliage, producing large, branching panicles of sweetly scented, creamy white flowers. Excellent for cutting. 3 to 4 ft. August and September.

Silver King. One of the best all around decorative plants. Its bright silver-colored stems and foliage are of great value as a filler for bouquets. 3 ft. Early summer. Sprays may be cut to mix with winter bouquets. 20c each.

Asclepias

(Butterfly Weed)

Tuberosa. Attractive native plants; umbels of bright orange-colored flowers. 2½ ft. July and August. 20c each.

Aster

(Michaelmas Daisy; Starwort)

Perennial or Hardy Asters are distinctly flowers of autumn providing a maze of bloom in shades of blue and purple. While primarily plants for garden effect, they are also useful for cutting and decorative purposes. Asters are very easy to cultivate and enjoy a good position in the back of the border. They should be divided every year or two into small clumps if the best results are desired.

Climax. One of the best and showiest, with large, pyramidal spikes of large, light lavender-blue flowers.

Sam Benham. Early flowering, semi-double white.

St. Egwin. A pleasing rosy pink; very free blooming; dwarf habit.

Astilbe - Spirea

Arends Hybrids. These hardy hybrid Astilbes will thrive in any good rich soil if given plenty of water during the growing season. Flowers in showy panicles, freely produced. June, July. 25c each.

Aubrietia

(False Wall Cress)

*Hybrids. One of the prettiest rockery and border plants, forming dense carpet of green foliage and various colored flowers in shades of pink, blue, and lavender. 6 inches. All Aubrietias flower in April and May. 20c each.

Baptisia - False Indigo

Australis. Dark blue, pea-shaped flowers in June. Suitable for the hardy border or wild garden. Attractive foliage. 2 ft.

Bergamot

(See Monarda)

Bleeding Heart

(See Dicentra)

Bocconia - Plume Poppy

Cordata. Beautiful in foliage and flower and adapted for planting in the shrubbery borders. It will grow in any soil or situation, attaining 6 to 8 feet in height. Flowers creamy white in terminal panicles during July and August.

Boltonia

(False Chamomile)

Latisquama. Pinkish lavender, Aster-like flowers in great profusion. 4 to 5 ft. August and September.



An Attractive Mass Planting of Perennials, Mostly Phlox and Lilies

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials-Continued

15 cents each, except as noted.



Anemone, Whirlwind

Buddleia

(Butterfly Bush)

Ile de France. New. Richest, darkest of the Buddleias. Glowing claret-purple in long spikes. From pots, 20c; 2-yr., 25c each.

Calamintha - Calamint

***Alpina.** A small, aromatic plant with purple, mintlike flowers in spikes. Does well in dry, stony soil and sunny positions. 6 inches. June.

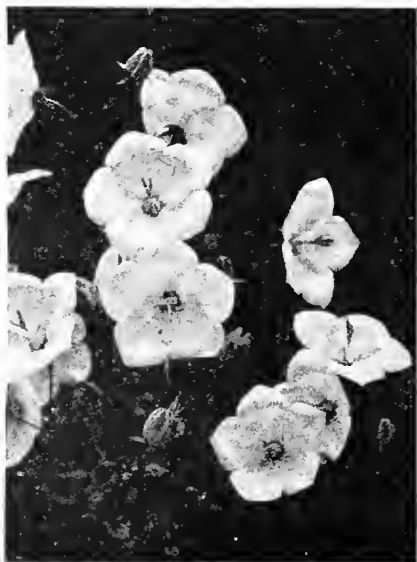
Calandrinia

***Umbellata.** Very beautiful prostrate plant 4 to 6 inches high with brilliant crimson, saucer-shaped flowers. Good for hot place in rock garden.

Campanula - Bellflower

A large family of interesting plants, many of which are adapted to the rock garden. Others, such as the Medium, Persicifolia, and Pyramidalis, are valuable in the border. These combine a large range of habit and color and are perfectly hardy.

***Carpatica** (Carpathian Bellflower). Flowers large, erect, light blue. Grows in compact tufts not exceeding 8 inches in height. Fine as edging for a hardy border and unsurpassed for the rockery. July and August.



Campanula Carpatica

Medium Calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer Canterbury Bell). Mixed colors. July.

Persicifolia grandiflora. Blue. One of the finest Campanulas, large bell-shaped flowers. A great acquisition. 2 ft.

***Rotundifolia** (Blue Bells of Scotland). Nodding, blue, bell-shaped flowers. Fine rock plant. 1 ft. June.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

Among all of the late-flowering garden subjects, Chrysanthemums are unquestionably favorites. Each season they meet with an increasing demand. The majority of kinds are reasonably hardy unless planted in improperly drained soil. To grow these plants well it is essential that the soil should be deeply dug and liberally enriched before planting. Heavy soils should have plenty of decayed vegetable refuse and sand, as well as manure, added to lighten its texture. The safest time to set out plants is the first or second week in May. For winter protection, cover with some coarse material which will admit air and still afford protection. Lift and divide every second year for best results.



Aladdin Chrysanthemum

We offer plants out of pots for sale as these make the most satisfactory plants for fall blooming. The following varieties of Chrysanthemums have been selected for their hardiness as well as for their beautiful colors. There are no plants grown in our gardens that are so lovely late in summer or early in autumn.

Price: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Aladdin (The Perpetual Flowering Chrysanthemum). As the plant develops the lateral branches make a surprising growth, throwing the lateral and sublateral flowers well above the first terminal blooms, thus giving a continuous succession of bloom. The first blooms appear late in July and early August, the color at first being an exquisite warm coppery bronze, with an overlay of orange-apricot shade which deepens in early autumn.

Argenteuillais. Well-shaped scarlet bronzy flowers tipped with gold are produced in great quantities. Exceptionally hardy variety of medium height.

Barbara Cumming. Very attractive, large, full flower of clear yellow. Early.

Boston Bronze. Beautiful bronzy orange flowers on tall, erect stems.

Crimson Splendor. A magnificent and distinct variety producing masses of rich crimson-maroon flowers, intensified with deep garnet tones, and contrasting with a prominent golden yellow center. The flowers are large, fully 4 inches in diameter, with exceptional keeping qualities. Blooms late September.

Daybreak. The flower is of a single type almost 3 inches across, soft shell-pink in color and has a noticeable sweet fragrance. Splendid variety for cutting or garden display. Strong and free flowering. Height 2 feet.

Early Bronze. Extremely early variety. Flowers freely from late August on. Color is a lively bronze-yellow.

Frances Whittlesey. Rich bronze and garnet—just right for the fall garden. It commences to flower in late September and makes a gorgeous showing through October, having the ability to resist considerable frost in the open flowers.

Glory of Seven Oaks. This is the first outdoor Chrysanthemum to bloom, commencing to do so in August; its soft but clear masses of bloom have made it a great favorite. Medium height and fine for a planting in front of taller varieties.

Jean Cumming. Large flowers of purest white, with the softest yellow shading at the center of the buds. Growth erect and wiry, height medium. Commences flowering about September 15th, and having exceptional keeping qualities.

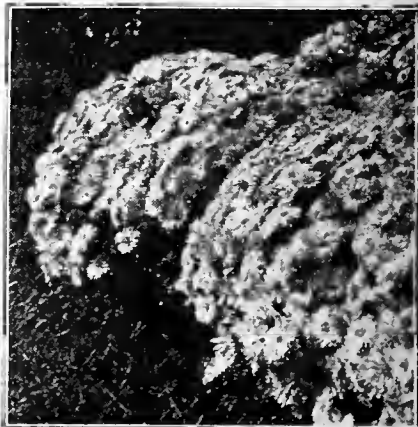
Jean Treadway. The flower is large, fully 3 inches across, of perfect Decorative or Aster formation, with excellent substance. On opening, the color is a lovely sparkling pink with a dark rose-pink center, but when fully open it becomes a nice soft lilac-pink shading to white. Medium height, bushy in growth.

October Girl. The flowers are single or semi-double, fully 2 inches across, clear rose-pink on opening, becoming shaded with lavender when fully opened. Very prolific. In full flower by October 1st.

October Gold. The loose flowers open coppery orange and change gradually to golden yellow, the center of the bloom a clear yellow with lovely pink sheen.

Provence. Early and dwarf, very free-flowering sort. Pale pink flowers fading to white with yellow center. Excellent cut flower and hardy.

Pink Cushion (Azaleum or Asterum). Sold sometimes as Amelia. This is one of the most admired Chrysanthemums. It is a solid compact grower, flowering from first of October until frost. The flowers come continuously throughout the entire fall. The whole clump, while in flower, is completely covered. The color is a beautiful shade of pink. Due to its color and its compact growth we believe at this time there is no other Chrysanthemum as effective in rock garden, landscape or border planting.



Pink Cushion Chrysanthemum

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials-Continued

15 cents each, except as noted.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Continued

Red Button. Button type; dark red; late.

Ruth Cumming. Flowering about October 10th, it has proved consistently good, regardless of the season, and has never failed to make a fine showing. Rich reddish bronze in color, with terra cotta shades, aging to an even, soft bronze tone and one that immediately attracts attention.

R. Marion Hatton. The flower is of the decorative Pompon type, in addition to exceptional freedom in blooming, it is one of the earliest to flower, and certainly the brightest canary-yellow available, flowering from late September on. It is remarkably resistant to frost.

Vivid. A very striking and effective variety, the color of which very closely approaches that of the American Beauty Rose, a rosy crimson or amaranth shade new to the earlier flowering Chrysanthemums. Extremely vigorous and very free.

Yellow Gem. Small button type. Clear yellow.

Yellow Normandy. Bright yellow. Late August. One of the earliest and best.

Yellow Pompon. Small bright yellow; very late.

Hybrid Korean Chrysanthemums

These new creations are especially fine for cold climates where the ordinary Chrysanthemum winter-kills. They are hardier, most attractive in color, very early, blooming early October, easier to grow, and more profuse in blooming. The lovely new pastel

Ten New Korean Crosses of 1936

Clio. Dwarf, compact plants of attractive habit producing great masses of deep carmine-rose flowers of a beautiful duplex form.

Fortuna. Very vigorous plants of medium height covered with unique curly-petalled oxblood-red flowers which measure 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Of very striking appearance.

Hestia. The nicely formed, semi-double flowers are very freely produced on compact bushy plants of medium height. Delicate rose-pink with white halo around a small yellow disc.

Juno. Very dwarf, compact plants producing an abundance of single flowers which open as a coppery red gradually changing to a salmon-flesh color as they age.

Niobe. A vigorous variety of compact, dwarf habit. The flowers are over 2½ inches in diameter. They are a glistening white with yellow disc. Produced in truly astonishing quantities.

Nyssa. A large, rather tall, upright grower, 2½ to 3 feet in height, producing a great abundance of showy, single, clear rosy lilac blooms 3 inches in diameter.

Psyche. Lively shell-pink single flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, carried on wiry stems. A vigorous grower.

Sappho. Compact, dwarf plants covered with good sized single pure yellow flowers.

Thalia. This forms compact, bushy plants, 18 to 24 inches in height, covered with lovely duplex flowers of a lively orange shade. The blooms are exquisitely formed.

Vesta. A plant of medium height and great vigor literally covered with deep golden orange flowers of duplex form. The individual blooms measure over 2½ inches in diameter.

25c each; or this collection of 10 for \$2.25.

shades, which simply defy accurate description or true color reproduction, suggest the Gerbera in their daintiness. Cut with short stems, they make the most charming table decorations, yet are capable of striking decorative uses if the entire branching sprays are used. They are compelling for color effect in the garden.

Apollo. Superb autumn color—a sparkling combination of bronze, red, and gold, suffused with glowing salmon. The single flowers, 2 inches across, are produced in immense sprays. It has an exceptionally long flowering period due to its excellent texture. Height 2½ ft. October 12th. 20c each.

Ceres. A lovely combination of old gold, chamois-yellow, and soft, coppery bronze. The mature flower petals appear as if dusted with gold. A beautiful bit of color for the fall garden. Height 2 to 2½ ft. October 10th. 20c each.

Daphne. It is an exquisite blending of Daphne-pink, with an underlying sheen of lilac-rose, enhanced with prominent golden stamens in the center. The single flowers, 3½ inches in diameter, carried in graceful sprays, are especially frost-resistant. Height 2 to 2½ ft. October 12th. 20c each.



Centaurea Montana

Diana. Chateau-rose-pink, mingled with lilac-rose and soft salmon, the tones of which vary with the degree of light. The triple rays of petals give an appearance of fullness that is none the less dainty. Height 2 ft. October 12th. 20c each.

Mars. Deep amaranth-red, changing to wine-red, overlaid with a velvety sheen. A distinct and striking color effect. Height 2 to 2½ ft. October 15th. 20c each.

Mercury. The 3-inch, single flowers open bronze-red and change to coppery bronze as they mature, a charming effect in the garden. These graceful sprays when cut keep 2 to 3 weeks. Height 2 ft. September 30th. 20c each.

Carnations

(Hardy Border)

Mixed Colors. Fine for cutting. 1½ to 2 ft. June and July.

Hardy Harvard. Velvety rich, bright crimson-red; perfectly hardy. 25c each.

Centaurea

(Hardheads or Knapweed)

Montana (Perennial Cornflower). Large, violet-blue flowers, resembling the Cornflowers (Bachelor's Buttons). 2 ft. July to September.

Macrocephala. Large, thistle-like, golden yellow flowers. July. 3½ ft.



Shasta Daisies

Cerastium

(Snow-in-Summer)

***Tomentosum.** A carpet plant with bright silvery foliage and white flowers; suitable for rocky or in dry, sunny places. Six inches. May and June.

Chelone - Shellflower

Lyoni. Heads of showy purplish red flowers. 2 ft. Summer and fall.

Chrysanthemums

(Hardy Field Plants)

For named varieties, see page 15.

Under this name we find many of the Daisy-like flowers referred to as Shasta Daisies, Arctic Daisies, Marguerites, Pyrethrums and others, as well as the typical fall-blooming Chrysanthemums, which are so useful for late color in the garden.

VARIOUS TYPES OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Arcticum (The Arctic Daisy). One of the best fall-flowering perennials. Forms an attractive clump of dark green foliage and in September multitudes of white flowers, slightly tinged rose or lilac. 2½ ft. September to November.

Coccineum (Pyrethrum Roseum). (Painted Lady; Persian Daisy). Very hardy and one of the choicest of the perennials. The fine fernlike foliage is attractive when the plants are not in bloom and the flowers ranging from pure white through shades of pink to deep crimson are beautiful on the plant or as cut flowers. 2½ ft. May and June.

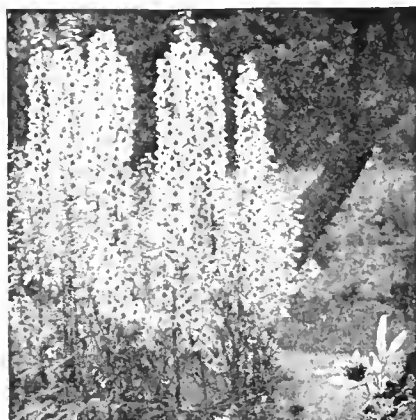
Maximum, Alaska. Large, white flowers which are splendid for cutting. Very free-flowering and in bloom all summer and fall. 2 ft.

Maximum, Shasta Daisy. One of the handsomest and hardiest. Remarkable for its gracefulness and the pure whiteness of its extremely large flowers which are desirable for cutting. 2 ft. All summer.

Uliginosum (Giant Daisy). A fine, tall-growing variety, bearing a profusion of large, pure white flowers with yellow centers; foliage light green. Good for cutting. A fine plant for the border. 4 to 5 ft. August and September.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials-Continued

15 cents each, except as noted.



Delphinium

*Convallaria

(Lily-of-the-Valley)

Sprays of pure waxen white, very fragrant, bell-like flowers. 8 to 10 inches. May, June.

Coreopsis - Tickseed

Lanceolata grandiflora. Begins to flower early in June and continues in flower until killed back by the frost, until then, it is one mass of golden yellow. The flowers are borne on long, graceful stems, making them invaluable for cutting. 1½ to 2 ft. June and July.

Delphinium - Larkspur

Indispensable to the herbaceous garden. Their long, showy spikes of flowers persist from June to frost and furnish the most satisfactory blue to any color scheme.

Belladonna. A magnificent variety with large spikes of the most delicate turquoise-blue. 2 to 3 ft. June to October.

Blackmore & Langdon. Very choice. The last word in English grown Delphiniums. Best imported seed. From pots, 25c each.

**Chinense*. A very pretty variety with fine, feathery foliage and intense gentian-blue flowers in open panicles. Low growing.

Wrexham Strain (Called Hollyhock Delphinium). The spikes of the flowers are of unusual size and the stalks are much taller than any Delphiniums now on the market.

Dianthus - Pinks

Barbatus (Single Sweet William). Flowers borne in dense heads.

B. *Holborn Glory*. In a mixture of all colors.

B. *Newport Pink*. A distinct variety in this favorite flower, being a salmon-rose-pink. 1½ to 2 ft. May and June.

B. *Scarlet Beauty*. Flowers intense scarlet. Very striking with bright green foliage. 1½ to 2 ft. May and June.

**Deltoides Brilliant*. Glowing crimson flowers. A most striking rock plant. Makes a flat, spreading mat not very dense with many bright red flowers on stems 3 to 4 inches high.

**Plumarius semperflorens* (Perpetual Pinks). Mixed colors. Blooms throughout the summer. 12 to 18 inches. June to September.

Dictamnus - Gas Plant

Fraxinella. An interesting plant of shrubby, bushy growth, 2 to 3 ft. high, bearing numerous early summer flowers. Sometimes called Burning Bush, as in dry weather the white flowers sometimes emit a vapor which is inflammable. 25c each.



Coreopsis



Bleeding Heart

Dicentra or Dielytra

(Bleeding Heart)

**Eximia* (Plumy Bleeding Heart). A dwarf growing sort with beautiful finely cut foliage and showy racemes of pretty pink flowers throughout the season. Good border plant. 12 to 15 inches. May to July.

Spectabilis (Seal Flower). An old-fashioned favorite; its long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped, pink flowers are always attractive. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. 25c each.

Digitalis - Foxglove

These old garden favorites are stately and elegant in summer when they produce bold masses of leaves and flower-spikes.

Purpurea (Common Foxglove). A grand display of thimble-shaped flowers in immense spikes during July and August. Purple. 3 to 4 ft.

Doronicum - Fleabane

Caucasicum. Yellow Daisy-like flowers generally borne one to a stem. Very good for cutting. 1 ft. May and June. 25c each.



A Well Planned Perennial Garden

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials-Continued

15 cents each, except as noted.

Draba - Whitflow Grass

Fladnizensis (Androsacea). A very hardy species from the Arctic regions. Produces a profusion of yellow flowers from March to May. Fine for rock garden.

Echinops - Globe Thistle

Ritro. Interesting and showy thistle-like plants with globular heads of deep metallic blue flowers, which can be dried and remain attractive for a long time. 2 to 3 ft.

Eupatorium

(Hardy Ageratum)

Coelestinum. A pretty, hardy plant with light purple flowers similar to the Ageratum; in flower from August until frost. 12 to 24 inches. Good cut flower.



Echinops Ritro



Eulalia Zebrina

Eulalia

(Hardy Ornamental Grasses)

A few clumps of these beautiful hardy grasses give an air of tropic luxuriance and piquant animation. Very effective as a background for rock gardens and pools.

Gracillima. Narrow green leaves with a silvery white midrib. One of the finest, densest, darkest, and most sinuous. 25c each.

Japonica. Long, narrow, graceful foliage and when in flower the attractive blooms are 4 to 5 ft. high. 25c each.

J. variegata. Very ornamental; long, narrow leaves, striped green, white and often pink or yellow. 25c each.

J. zebrina. The long blades of this variety are marked with broad, yellow bands across the leaf. It makes a very attractive specimen plant for the lawn. 4 to 5 ft. 25c each.

**Festuca glauca* (Blue Fescue). Narrow-leaved dense tufts. Much used among rocks and edging perennials. 12 inches. 25c each.

Pennisetum japonicum (Fountain Grass). A beautiful grass whose flower heads are produced in the greatest profusion. Color rich mahogany conspicuously tipped with white. 25c each.

Funkia - Hosta

(Plantain Lily)

Very handsome, will thrive in almost any position, and invaluable for beds, borders, rockwork, and marshy ground. Both the foliage and flowers are beautiful. All 1½ to 2 ft.

Lanceolata (Coccoloba). Broad green leaves, purplish mauve flowers. One of the latest flowering. 1 to 2 ft. August and September.

Lancifolia. Long, narrow leaves, dull green, produced in abundance; lilac-blue flowers during July and August. 2 ft.

Subcordata grandiflora. Wide circles of broad leaves. Flowers large, waxy white, fragrant, borne in large tufts. 1½ to 2 ft. July and August. 20c each.

Gaillardia

(Blanket Flower)

Grandiflora. Makes an untiring supply of bloom in those rich, tawny shades so highly prized. Flowers often measure 3 inches in diameter, on clean 2-ft. stems. A hard center of deep maroon is thickly bordered by petals of orange and yellow, ringed by circles of crimson-red and maroon. All summer.



Gaillardia



Foxgloves in the Garden

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials-Continued

15 cents each, except as noted.



Geum, Mrs. Bradshaw

Geum - Avens

Atrosanguineum. Dwarf plant with dark red, roselike flowers. 1½ ft. All summer.

Mrs. Bradshaw. Showy, double, crimson-scarlet, beautifully ruffled flowers resembling Carnations, on long, slender, upright stems. 1½ to 2 ft. June to September.

Lady Stratheden. Like Mrs. Bradshaw, but bright golden yellow.

Gypsophila

(Baby's Breath)

Bristol Fairy. A wonderful new introduction. Bristol Fairy produces large panicles of double, white flowers, in which the individual blossom is larger, and of the purest white. It also flowers continuously throughout the summer. Grafted plants. 35c each.

Paniculata. Beautiful old-fashioned plant possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. Dense, spreading bush, numerous tiny flowers in light feathery panicles; delicate foliage; fine for cutting, excellent for border or rock garden. If cut and dried will make excellent filler for winter use. July and August.

***Repens.** A beautiful trailing plant for the rocky with clouds of small, white and pink flowers in July and August.

*Helianthemum

(Rock or Sun Rose)

One of the finest border or rock plants. Low growing, evergreen plants, forming broad clumps, and during their flowering season, July to September, are hidden by a mass of bloom. 8 to 12 inches. Colors vary from yellow and white to rose and purple.

Heliopsis

(Hardy Zinnia)

Pitcheriana. Deep yellow flowers, very showy border plant. 3 to 4 ft. July to September.

Scabra zinniaeflora. Grows about 2 ft. high with large, semi-double, yellow flowers about 3 inches across.

Helleborus Niger

(Christmas Rose)

Particularly valuable because it is very early flowering, usually coming into bloom in sheltered well-drained, partially shaded positions during February or March. White, flushed purple, about 2 inches in diameter. 12 inches high. \$1.00 each.

Hemerocallis

(Yellow Day Lily)

Popular hardy plants belonging to the Lily family. They succeed everywhere and should always be included in every border of old-fashioned hardy plants.

Dr. Regel. Handsome, rich orange-like flowers in May. Very fragrant. Fine for cutting. 1½ ft.

Flava (Lemon Lily). Sweet-scented, clear full yellow. 2½ ft. June.

Fulva (Brown Day Lily). Coppery orange shaded crimson. 3 ft. July.

Kwanso fl. pl. Double orange flowers. 4 to 5 ft. July.

Luteola (Golden Day Lily). Bright golden yellow with Indian-yellow shadings. June and July.



Hemerocallis

Hibiscus - Mallow

Of quick shrubby growth requiring 4 ft. of space, bearing quantities of large fall flowers like single Hollyhocks; a showy background.

Red, Pink or White. Deeply cut foliage with large flowers. 3 to 4 ft. August and September.

Hollyhocks

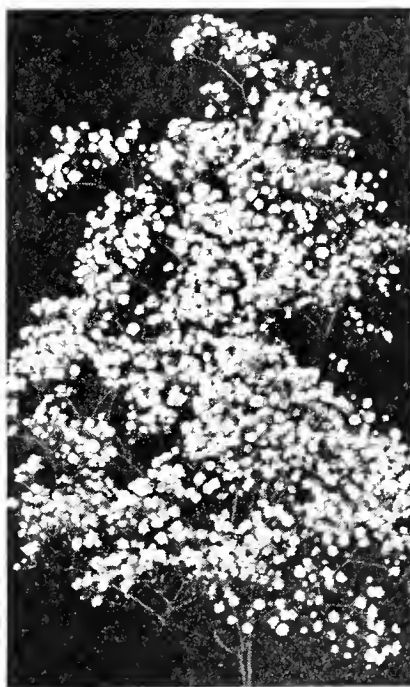
(Althea Rosea)

Double Flowered. Large rosettes of paper-like tissue, very compactly layered. Maroon, Red, Salmon, White, Yellow, and Mixed. 4 to 6 ft. July and August.

*Iberis

(Hardy Candytuft)

Sempervirens. Very dwarf and covered with a sheet of white flowers; fragrant. 10 inches. Early spring. A particularly fine rock plant.



Gypsophila Paniculata

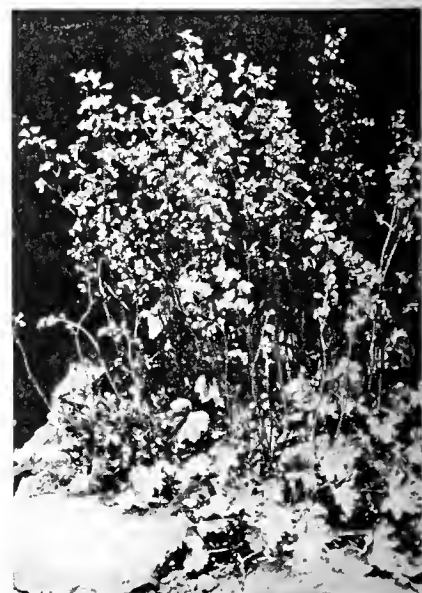
Hesperis - Sweet Rocket

Matronalis. Fragrant purple flowers in showy spikes. Desirable for wild garden, shrubbery or mixed border. 2 to 3 ft. June and July.

*Heuchera - Coralbells

Rosette-like plants with graceful, erect stems, bearing sprays of drooping flowers in great profusion. Fine for well-drained, half-shady places in the border and rockery and excellent for cutting. Forces well in the greenhouse in early spring.

Sanguinea. Flowers coral-red, very free blooming. Nice for cutting, excellent for rock garden. 12 to 18 inches. June to September.



Heuchera Sanguinea

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials-Continued

15 cents each, except as noted.

Iris Germanica

(German Iris; Fleur-de-Lis)

The greatest range of color is found in this section—from pure white through all shades of mauve to blue and dark purple, including marvelous "smoky" or "pastel" shades, rich bronze-red, mahogany, golden brown, yellow, buff, and lemon. The flowers rival orchids in beauty and structure, and they have a delicate fragrance that seems to be only a natural accompaniment of such wonderful blooms. A well-drained, sunny location, with the rhizomes just covered with soil, is about all the planting advice needed.

In this list are gathered the novelties of other years that have made good. The grower who is not interested particularly in having the newest things on the market will find it sufficiently extensive to acquire a splendid collection of magnificent varieties at a comparatively low cost. A few in this list are still rare, or are of exceptional merit, and the price of such is above the average. But whatever the price may be, they are worth far more in enjoyment when they open their beautiful flowers. Be liberal in selection; you won't regret it! In the descriptions following, "S" represents standards or upper petals; "F" falls or lower petals. Their blooming period ranges from May to June.

Price: 15c each.

- Afterglow.** Buff-gray-yellow. 36 inches. Midseason.
- Alcazar.** S, light violet; F, deep purple-bronze, veined throat. 48 inches.
- Anna Farr.** White bordered pale blue. 36 inches.
- Ann Page.** Pale blue, falls violet. 36 inches.
- Ballerine.** Pearl-blue and violet. 40 inches. Late.
- Brandywine.** Light violet. 30 inches.
- Corrida.** Sky-blue. 42 inches.
- Crusader.** One of the finest lavender-blue varieties.
- Dimity.** White penciled lavender. 36 inches.
- Dream.** Pink. 40 inches.

- Edouard Michel.** Deep red. 30 inches. Late.
- Florentina.** Pale blue. 30 inches.
- Georgia.** Soft Cattle-rose. 30 inches. Early.
- Halo.** Blue and violet. 36 inches. Late midseason.
- Isolene.** Lilac and rose. 36 inches. Late midseason.
- Kathryn Fryer.** Large, yellow, falls velvety maroon-red. 33 inches.
- Lent A. Williamson.** Violet and purple. 42 inches. Midseason.
- Lord of June.** Large, violet-blue. 40 inches. Midseason.
- Marsh-Marigold.** Yellow and brown. 30 inches. Late.
- Medrano.** Smoky red. 30 inches. Late.
- Merlin.** Pink-toned violet. 30 inches.
- Powhatan.** Light violet. 38 inches.
- Phyllis Bliss.** Pale rosy lavender. 36 inches. Late.
- Prosper Laugier.** Bronzy red. 36 inches. Late midseason.
- Quaker Lady.** Lavender and yellow. 30 inches. Late midseason.
- Queen Caterina.** Pale lavender. 38 inches. Late.
- Shekinah.** Lemon-yellow. 36 inches. Late.
- Simone Vaisiere.** Light chicory-blue. 30 inches.
- Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau.** Rich purple. 40 inches. Early.

Jasione

(Sheep's Scabious)

- *Perennis.** Like a very dainty lavender-blue Scabiosa, about 6 inches high, flowering in June and July.

Lathyrus

(Everlasting Sweet Pea)

- Mixed Colors.** White, pink, and red. July to September.



Lathyrus

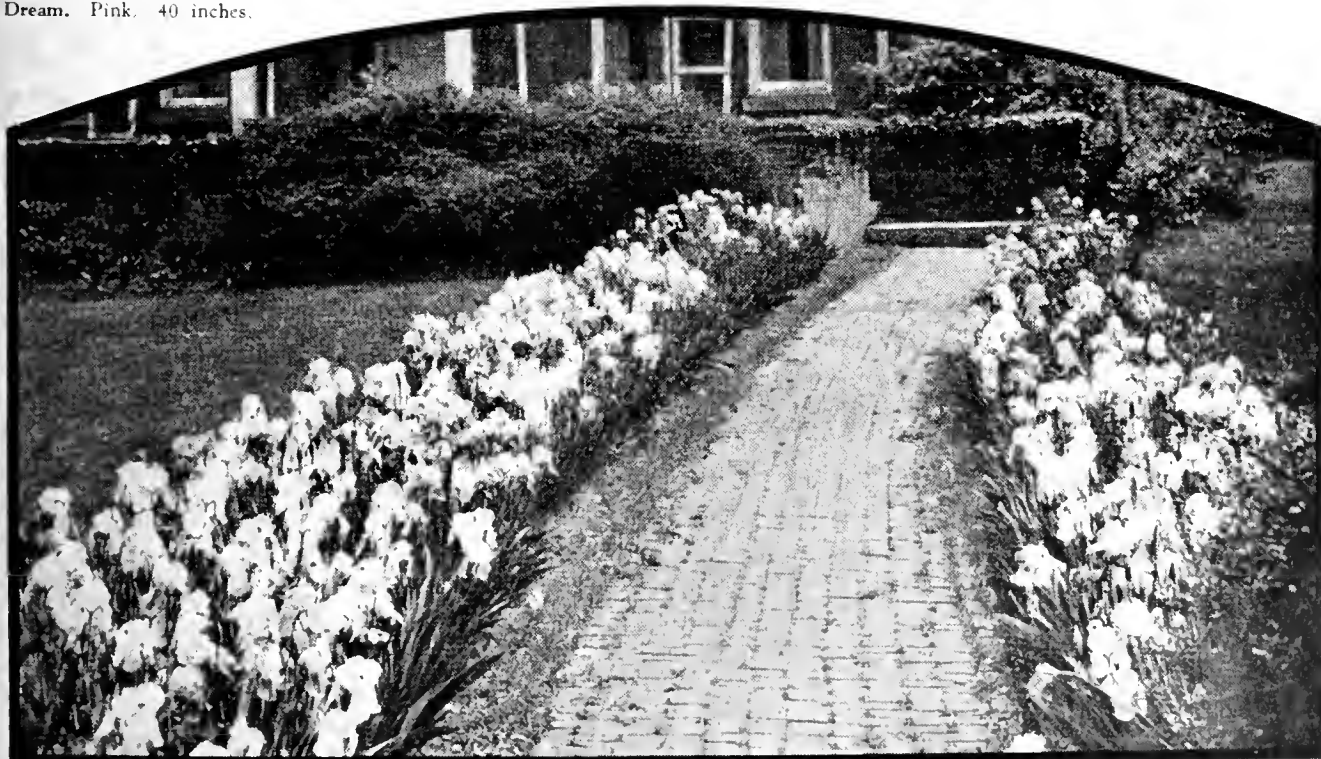
Liatris

(Blazing Star or Gay Feather)

Showy and attractive native plants, succeeding anywhere. Flowers purple, in dense spikes. Remains in bloom a long time. Foliage thick and grasslike, excellent for masses in the border. 4 to 5 feet. July and August.

Pycnostachya. The popular name of this plant is Kansas Gay Feather. Nothing can be planted that will attract more attention on account of its unusual appearance but it is beautiful as well as odd. It blooms in midsummer and throws up long, narrow spikes of rich purple flowers, which last a long time. 3 to 5 ft.

Spicata. Similar to Pycnostachya, somewhat earlier in bloom and not quite so tall.



Borders of German Iris

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials-Continued

15 cents each, except as noted.

*Lilium

(Hardy Garden Lilies)
(See special page 311).

*Lily-of-the-Valley

(See Convallaria, page 20).

*Linum - Flax

Perenne. Very attractive, both in foliage and bloom. Flowers beautiful pale blue on slender, graceful stems. Good in either border or rockery. 1½ ft. May to August.

Lobelia

(Indian Paintbrush)

Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Flowers intense scarlet, opening from below, upward along the tall spike, thus bearing flowers for several weeks. 3 ft. July and August.

Syphilitica (Great Blue Lobelia). Similar in growth to Cardinalis, but the flowers are blue, streaked with white. Plant in a moist place. Desirable for border of brook or lake.

Lupinus - Lupine

Polyphyllus. Very showy and beautiful with spikes of pea-shaped flowers in various colors. Do well in shade. Blue, Rose, White, and Mixed. 2½ to 3½ ft. July and August.

Lychnis

Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). Heart-lobed stars of brightest vermillion, arranged in large clusters. Good border plant. 2 ft. June and July.

*Viscaria flore pleno (Lamp Flower). A bushy plant with almost evergreen foliage. Close spikes of double crimson flowers. Fine for cutting. June and July. 25c each.

V. splendens. A splendid variety of tufted habit with bright rose-pink flowers. A fine perennial adapted to the rock garden or border. 12 to 18 inches. June-July.



Lychnis Viscaria Splendens

Monarda or Bergamot

(Oswego Tea; Bee Balm)

Didyma, Cambridge Scarlet. Bushy coarse-leaved plant, covered with round full heads of red flowers with a ragged petalage. Foliage has a delicious fragrance. 2 ft. July and August.

*Myosotis

(Forget-me-not)

Palustris semperflorens. Large, rich blue flowers with yellow eye; bloom profusely during the early summer. Good for border or rock garden and margins of borders and ponds. 1 to 2 ft.

Nepeta

(Ground Ivy; Catmint)

*Mussini. A useful and pretty rock plant of dwarf, compact, quick-spreading habit, its beautiful lavender flowers produced in masses during June and again in September. 1-1½ ft.



Monarda Didyma

Oenothera

(Evening Primrose)

The Evening Primroses are elegant subjects for growing in a sunny position either in a border or in the rockery. They bloom profusely during the greater part of the summer and always attract by the showy appearance of their large fragile blooms.

*Fraseri. Excellent for sunny position in the border or rockery. Flowers large, pale yellow. 1 ft. June to October.

Missouriensis. A splendid hardy perennial for growing in an exposed sunny position either in the border or the rockery. Large yellow flowers, frequently 5 inches in diameter, produced freely from June until August. 12 inches.

Youngi. Bright yellow; 18 inches.



Nepeta Mussini

Lythrum

(Purple Loosestrife)

Roseum superbum. Shrubby perennials growing 2 to 5 feet. Best in cool and moist location though quite successful in the average border and among shrubs. Bright rose-colored flowers borne freely in long terminal racemes from June intermittently to September.

Lysimachia

(Loosestrife)

Clethroides. Long, recurved spikes of pure white flowers from July to September. A desirable variety. 2 ft.

Nummularia (Creeping Jenny or Moneywort). Valuable for planting under trees or shrubs where grass will not grow, also in wet places in shade or sun.



Lythrum Roseum

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials-Continued

3- to 5-Divisions. 35c each, except where noted.

Paeonia - Peony

This is one of the most important of the perennials. It has often been said that the Peony rivals the Rose in beauty and popularity. The plants grow easily, and their deep green foliage is always ornamental in any style of planting. They become larger and finer every year, and are superbly beautiful when in flower, either for garden decoration or for cutting.

The figures immediately following the name of each variety refer to the rating of that variety according to the Peony Society of America. 10 is the highest rating possible, or 100 per cent perfect. You will note that our list consists of varieties of high ratings.

Culture: Plant in a well drained, sunny location, and do not plant too deep, as this prevents the plant from blooming. The crown should not be more than 2 inches below the surface of the ground.

Albert Crousse. 8.6. A beautiful soft shell-pink with narrow compact petals. Late. 35c each.

Berlioz. Large red, tipped silver. 25c each.

Claire Dubois. 8.7. Large, globular flower, with long incurved petals of a uniform shade of clear violet-rose, tipped silvery white. Late. 35c each.

Cornelia Shaylor. 9.1. A soft pink, gradually opening to white; heavy stems and excellent foliage. Late. 50c each.

Edulis Superba. 7.6. The first good early deep pink. Large, loose, crown type flower, of a beautiful deep pink, borne profusely on tall, strong stems. Extra early. 35c each.

Edwin C. Shaw. 9.1. A large cup-shaped flower produced on strong stems. The outer petals are broad and rounded with carmine tracings; the inner petals smaller and shorter. The color is a clear shell-pink. Late midseason. 50c each.

Elizabeth B. Browning. 9.1. Immense buds and blooms. A very delicate pink, opening to pure white. Extremely fragrant. Very late. 50c each.

Eugene Verdier. 8.3. A bright flesh-pink with delicate but distinct yellow shadings showing in the collar. Lilac-white guard petals. Late midseason. Very good. 25c each.

Felix Crousse. 8.4. A deep rose-red showing no stamens. Fragrant. Midseason. 25c each.

Festiva Maxima. 9.3. Very large, pure white flecked with carmine. Early. Very fragrant. 25c each.

Georgiana Shaylor. 8.9. Large, light rose-pink. Fragrant. Midseason. 50c each.

Karl Rosenfield. 8.8. Pure, rich, intense crimson of half-rose type. Slightly fragrant. Early midseason. 35c each.

La Fee. 9.2. Flowers very large, loosely built, with long narrow petals sharply notched at edges. Soft mauve-rose; strikingly beautiful. 50c each.

La France. 9.0. Very large blooms, true rose type. Color a true uniform apple-blossom-pink, with crimson splashes on the guards. Midseason.

Livingstone. 8.1. Blossoms very large, compact, perfect rose type. Center petals flecked with carmine. Very fragrant. Late. 50c each.

Longfellow. 9.0. Everyone concedes Longfellow one of the most popular red Peonies because of its distinct, fadeless color and general dependability, both for cutting and garden decoration. Early midseason. 50c each.

Marechal McMahon. Deep reddish pink. 25c each.

Lady Alexandra Duff. 9.1. An immense, loosely built flower with great broad rounded petals. A pale blush-pink, fading to white. Fragrant. Very floriferous. Midseason. 50c each.

Marie Lemoine. 8.5. Has the most pleasing and pronounced fragrance of any Peony. A sulphur-white, occasionally showing a carmine tip. One of the most beautiful of all Peonies. Very late. 35c each.

Martha Bulloch. 9.1. One of the greatest of all Peonies. Bright old-rose-pink; center of lighter rose. Roselike fragrance. Tall, straight stems; immense blooms. Midseason. 50c each.

Marguerite Gerard. 8.4. Large, very pale Hydrangea-pink. Fragrant. Late. 35c each.

Milton Hill. 9.0. A very beautiful flower of a delicate shade of salmon-pink. Flowers large, cup-shaped. Late. 50c each.

Mons. Jules Elie. 9.3. An immense self-colored flesh-pink, shading a trifle deeper toward the base of the petals. Great prominent broad guard petals enclose an immense ball of incurved narrow petals of the same color, all covered with an intense silvery sheen. Early. 35c each.

Mme. Emile Galle. 8.5. Blooms are large, compact, flat rose type. Color, delicate seashell-pink with touches of heliotrope and lavender. Strong growing, blooms freely. Very late. 25c each.

Officialis Rubra Plena. 8.6. The deep bright red Peony of olden times. Earliest of all good Peonies; often in bloom on Memorial Day. 50c each.

Rachel (Lemoine). 8.3. Color a beautiful shade of soft pink with salmon shadings. Late midseason. 25c each.

Rosa Bonheur. 9.0. Color, light violet-rose with guard petals flecked crimson. Flowers large, flat, of rose type. Midseason. 50c each.

Sarah Bernhardt. 9.0. Semi-rose type. Color, apple-blossom-pink with each petal silver tipped. Agreeable fragrance. Late midseason. 35c each.

Solange. 9.7. Color a deep orange-salmon at the heart, overlaid with a soft, rich cream. Rose type. Flower of great substance. Late. 50c each.

Therese. 9.8. Flowers large, petals somewhat loosely arranged. Color a rich satiny pink with glossy reflex. Sturdy vigorous grower with upright stems and rich green foliage. Delicately fragrant. Midseason. 50c each.

Tourangelle. 9.4. Rose type; a vigorous grower, bearing large high-built flowers with cupped centers. Color delicate pearly white, suffused with shades of delicate salmon and La France rose. Late midseason. 50c each.



Hardy Herbaceous Perennials-Continued

15 cents each, except as noted.

Papaver - Poppy

***Alpinum.** Glaucous foliage, nearly stemless; the small, dainty flowers all summer in various uncertain colors, often fringed. 8 inches.

***Nudicaule** (Iceland). Blooms with extravagant freedom during early summer; saucer-shaped flowers on slender stems, making delightful bouquets as well as vivid garden show. Mixed colors. 1 ft. All summer.

ORIENTAL POPPY

Orientele. Tremendous cup-shaped blooms of brightest crimson-scarlet, with large, purplish black blotches at base of petals, creating a wonderful contrast when bloom is fully open. Clumps of these throughout the border add a brilliancy that no other flower can provide. 50c per three; \$1.25 per doz.; \$8.00 per 100.

Beauty of Livermore. The finest dark crimson with black blotch; fine flowers freely produced.

Mrs. Perry. Orange-apricot, and a very fine variety, the best of all the "Pink Poppies."

Olympia. The flowers, when fully developed, are about 4 inches in diameter; when first opening full double, but show a bunch of stamens as they mature. It is a brilliant rich flame-scarlet overlaid with glistening golden salmon.

Phlox of Various Types

***Phlox amoena.** Bright pink flowers in dense heads. 4 to 6 inches. April and May.

Phlox Decussata

Phlox are very showy and extremely useful hardy plants. They deserve a prominent position in every garden, since they thrive in most soils. A rich loam is most desirable. The flower-bed should be deeply spaded and manured previous to planting. By growing a complete collection of Phlox—do not plant less than 5 of each variety, otherwise the effective coloring of mass-planting will be lost—a continuity of bloom can be had from early June until late fall. 2 to 3 ft.

Africa. Brilliant carmine-red with blood-red eye. Well shaped flower heads composed of large florets. Good strong stem and not subject to mildew.

B. Comte. Tall growing variety producing large heads of rich satiny amaranth flowers. Very brilliant. Looks well planted close to a yellow-flowered plant.

Bacchante. Tall. Tyrian-rose with crimson-carmine center.

Beacon. Tall. Brilliant cherry-red.

Bridesmaid. Tall. White with large, rose-crimson center.

Count Zeppelin. Pure white flowers with vermilion-red eye.

Elizabeth Campbell. Bright salmon-pink, dark red eye. Very large trusses.

Enchantress. Bright salmon-pink with dark eye, resembling Elizabeth Campbell in color, but of much stronger growth and rich green, glossy foliage.

Europa. White changing to a pale blush white toward center with a red eye. This variety is similar to Count Zeppelin but has a light pinkish cast to it.

Fraulein Von Lassburg. Pure white, immense panicles.

Fuerbrand (Fireglow). Medium. Brilliant orange-scarlet, or almost vermilion.

H. B. May. This delicate colored sort is one of the most pleasing. Of strong, up-

right growth with large masses of flower-heads. Silver-pink with salmon shadings.

Iris Blue. Tall. Light purple-blue.

Jules Sandeau. Very large flowers of pure pink. Dwarf habit.

Leo Schlageter. A very strong, healthy growing novelty with large, pyramidal trusses of brilliant scarlet-carmine flowers having a darker center.

Lillian. New. Identical with the new Columbia. Rich salmon-pink with a pretty bluish eye which makes it quite unusual.

Miss Lingard. Has beautiful, long, shiny green foliage and is absolutely free from any disease. It flowers from early June until October with large heads of white flowers with faint pink shading in center. It is the best early White Phlox known.

Miss Verboom. This, in fact, is the rose-pink form of Miss Lingard. Habit and foliage are the same; flowers just as early in June. Splendid planted next to Poppy, Mrs. Perry and Hemerocallis Flava.

Mrs. Milly Van Hoboken. Very large florets combined in rather loose, large heads. Color bright pink with a slight and delicate mauve suffusion. Strong grower.

Mrs. W. Van Beuningen. Medium height but robust in growth, with healthy appearing foliage. Large, rich salmon-red flowers—a bright, effective self color without eye. Very free and persistent in flowering. Compact growth.

Nicolas Flammet. Bright carmine with crimson eye, suffused salmon.

Nordlicht. Very large; lilac blush, violet-red eye.

Thor. Color a beautiful shade of deep salmon-pink, overlaid with a scarlet glow; small aniline-red eye. A good grower, always full of bloom.



Oriental Poppy



Clump of Phlox Decussata

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials-Continued

15 cents each, except as noted.

PHLOX—Continued

Von Lassburg. A splendid midseason, tall, white variety. Trusses large and stems good, very free flowering. Rather tall, fine for the back of the border.

Widar. The violet florets have a clear white eye which create a most unusual effect. Of medium height and good habit.



Phlox Subulata

Phlox Subulata

(Moss or Mountain Pinks)

An early spring-flowering type with pretty, mosslike, evergreen foliage, which, during the flowering season, in April and May, is hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery, the border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground or covering graves.

Culture: All Phlox Subulata should be grown in full sun. In shade they will die within a year. The soil should be dry and sandy and not too rich. Dig and replant every fourth year to prevent them from getting weedy. Plant in fall or early spring, 8 inches apart.

***Alba.** Pure white flowers completely covering the neat compact plant in May; a lovely thing for the rock garden.

***Atropurpurea.** The same habit of growth as the well known Phlox Subulata Rosea. The flowers are a deep carmine-red, making a most brilliant display.

***Lilacina.** A strong growing, creeping variety suitable for bold masses in the rockery; completely covered with pale blue flowers in May; the foliage is lovely in winter.

***Rosea.** Rose-pink. Fine for covering banks; thrives in hot, dry situations, and blooms profusely.

Physalis

(Chinese Lantern)

Francheti. An ornamental variety of the Winter Cherry, forming dense bushes about 2 feet high, producing freely its bright orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruits, which, when cut, will last all winter. Very attractive. April and May.

Physostegia

(False Dragonhead)

Virginica. Forms large clumps 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long spikes of delicate pink flowers, tubular in form. July and Aug.

V. var. Vivid. Like the type, but more dwarf and bright rose-pink flowers. July. 18 inches.

Pinks, Hardy Garden

(See Dianthus)

Platycodon

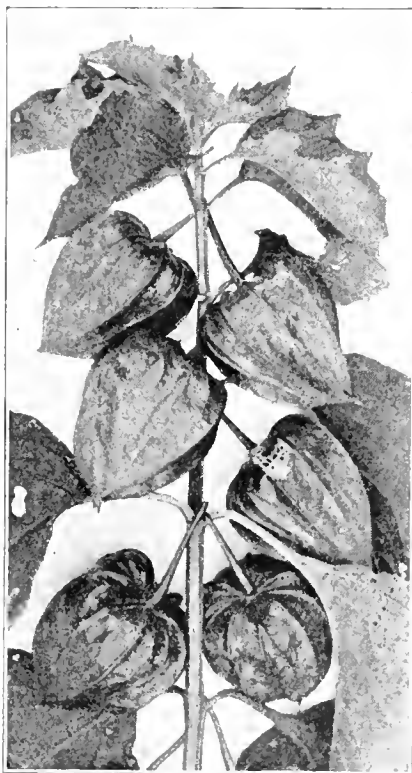
(Balloon Flower)

Choice, free-flowering perennials of erect habit that keep up their fine display practically all summer. The balloon-shaped buds are interesting and almost as attractive as the star-shaped flowers. Considered to be one of the most beautiful plants of the hardy garden.

Grandiflorum. Blooms constantly from July until late in September; flowers large, bell-shaped, in numerous loose racemes. Blue. 1½ ft. Good for rockery or border.

Plumbago - Leadwort

***Larpetae.** One of the most desirable border and rock plants. It is of dwarf spreading habit, growing 6 to 8 inches high, covered with deep blue flowers during the summer and fall.



Physalis

Pyrethrum

(Persian or Painted Daisy)

The Pyrethrums are so closely related to the hardy Chrysanthemums that they are frequently called "Spring-Flowering Chrysanthemums." They are extremely popular in Europe where the hybrid varieties run into the hundreds, and they are gaining new admirers in this country each season. For cut-flower decoration they are very desirable, lasting longer in water than most of the other flowers. The colors range from snow-white to darkest crimson.

Roseum (Painted Lady; Persian Daisy). Very hardy and one of the choicest of the perennials. The fine fernlike foliage is attractive when the plants are not in bloom and the flowers ranging from pure white through shades of pink to deep crimson are beautiful on the plant or as cut flowers. 2½ feet. May and June.

Polemonium

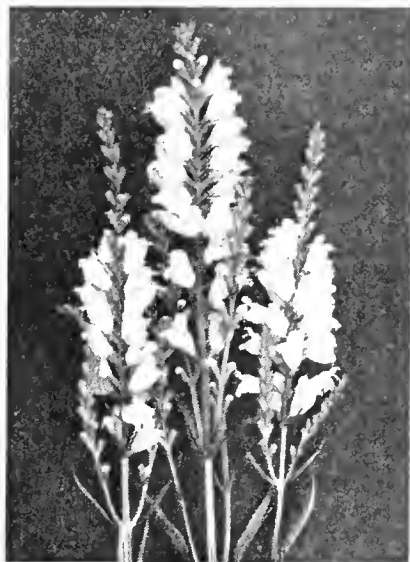
(Jacob's Ladder)

Coeruleum. Long, fernlike foliage with shoots surmounted by terminal clusters of bell-like, blue flowers. 2 feet. June to September.

Reptans (Greek Valerian). Dwarf, compact perennial with interesting leaves and loose clusters of light blue flowers. 8 to 12 inches. April and May.

Poppy

(See Papaver)



Physostegia

Primula

(Hardy Primrose)

***Acaulis** (Vulgaris). (English Primrose). One of the earliest spring flowers; bright lemon-yellow and fragrant. 6 to 9 inches. April and May. 20c each.

***Auricula.** Relatively rare plants. Various colors; very fragrant. 25c each.

***Veris Hybrids.** 6- to 12-inch edging plants, resplendent throughout the spring months with showy single flowers. Very similar to the hardy Primroses but larger flowered with ornamental rounded tufts of foliage. This strain includes various shades of lilac, purple and violet as well as a wide range of buff, orange, salmon and rich reds approaching scarlet in intensity.



Primula Acaulis

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials-Continued

15 cents each, except as noted.

Ranunculus

(Buttercups)

Herbaceous plants of easy culture and with attractive flowers.

Culture: All require a moist, loamy soil. Grow in partial shade or full sun, in colonies, planting a foot apart in autumn or early spring. Do not permit plants to spread beyond their allotted space.

Acris flore pleno. A double yellow, upright growing Buttercup-like plant. Good for border in wet places; good cut flower.

Rudbeckia - Coneflower

Golden Glow. Masses of large, double, golden yellow flowers, shaped like a cactus Dahlia. Fine for screening and planting near stone walls. 6 feet. August and September.

Newmanni (Black-Eyed Susan). Orange-yellow flowers with purple cone, borne on stiff, wiry stems. 2 to 3 feet. July and August.

Purpurea (Purple Coneflower). Large, drooping petals colored reddish purple with a remarkably large, cone-shaped center of brown, thickly set with golden tips in spiral lines. 2 to 3 feet. July and August.

Salvia - Meadow Sage

Showy, hardy plants of medium growth and of easy cultivation in sunny borders. The flowers are borne in spikes, racemes or panicles, and are very attractive during the summer and autumn months.

Culture: Those listed will thrive in good, ordinary soil in sunny positions, and are best grown in masses in the larger borders. Plant in autumn or early spring, 10 inches apart; divide and replant every third year.

Azurea. A Rocky Mountain species. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, producing, during August and September, pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

Pitcheri. Similar to Azurea, but of more branching habit; large flowers of a rich gentian-blue color, and one of the most admired plants by the many visitors to our nurseries during the early autumn. 3 to 4 feet.

Saponaria - Soapwort

***Ocymoides.** A branchy, trailing rock plant densely clothed with small round leaves from May to July, brightly spangled with small pink flower umbels. Six inches.



Saponaria Ocymoides

Saxifraga - Megasea

***Cordifolia.** Will thrive in any kind of soil, growing about 1 foot high and are admirable for the front of the border or shrubbery, forming masses of handsome, broad, deep green foliage, which alone renders them useful; flowers appear very early in the spring. Fine among rocks or ledges.

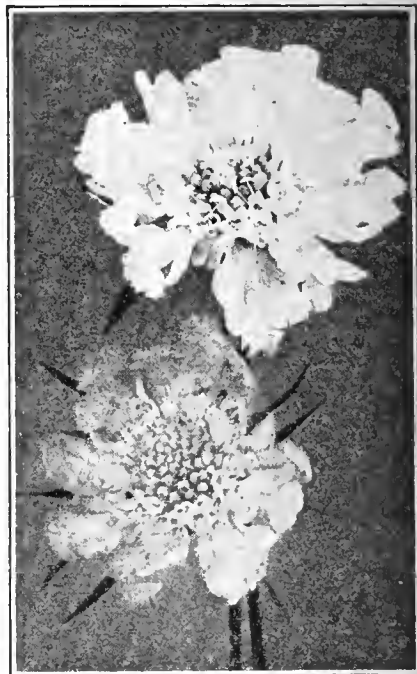
Scabiosa

(Pincushion Flower)

Caucasica (Blue Bonnet). Vigorous, handsome border plant with large, soft, lilac-blue flowers, long stems, useful for cutting. 18 to 24 inches. August and September.

Giant Hybrids (Isaac House Strain). A great improvement over the Caucasica, being more vigorous with larger and longer stems and heavier petals, which are ruffled as well as slightly frilled on the edges. Colors range from white to darkest blue but delicate lilac and mauve predominate. 25c each.

Japonica. Lavender-blue flowers from July to September. 18-24 inches.



Scabiosa Caucasica



Rudbeckia, Golden Glow

Sedum - Stonecrop

A genus of plants which vary in habit from dwarf, creeping plants to those of larger growth, as Spectabile, which grows about 2 feet high. Some are evergreen and others of deciduous growth. The dwarf kinds do well as edgings to borders or in rock gardens. Others are suitable for grouping in the border. They are the easiest of all plants to grow.

***Acre** (Golden Moss). Minute foliage, very dense, like moss, dark green; flowers similar to leaves, an all-covering golden yellow sheet. 2 to 3 inches. May to July. Used for ribboning, carpet bedding, covering graves and filling between rocks and flagstones.

***Album** (White). Dwarf and spreading; thick, waxy round foliage, white flowers; good rock plant.

***Eversi.** A very nice variety of sub-trailing habit. Foliage is glaucous gray. In October the plant is covered with rose-colored flowers.

Senecio - Ligularia

Clivorum. Bright yellow flowers. Decorative large foliage. Prefers wet ground. 3 to 4 feet. August and September.



Sedum Spectabile, Brilliant

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials-Continued

15 cents each, except as noted.

Silene - Catchfly

***Schafta.** Cushion-like plant with clusters of rose-pink flowers on stems springing from the rosettes of leaves. Beautiful for rock garden or edging. 4 to 6 inches. June to September.

***Alpestris.** Dwarf rock plant, dainty, pure white flowers in May and June.

Spiraea - Goat's Beard

(Meadow Sweet)

Elegant border plants with feathery plumes of flowers and neat, attractive foliage; succeeds in all locations.

Filipendula (Dropwort). Numerous corymbs of white flowers on stems 15 inches high. June and July. Pretty fernlike foliage.

Statice

(Great Sea-Lavender)

The leathery, dark green leaves spring directly from the root stock and the flower stems are more or less twiggy, bearing their small flowers in much-branched panicles. The flowers are useful for cutting for indoor decoration, also for drying for winter use.

Culture: A sandy loam is essential to grow these plants well. They will not thrive on heavy soils. A sunny position, too, is indispensable. Plant in autumn or spring, 6 inches apart. They show to the best advantage when grown towards the front of the border. If the flowers are required for winter decoration, gather them before they are fully expanded.

***Latifolia.** A valuable plant either for the border or rockery, immense heads, frequently 1½ feet high and 2 feet across, of purplish blue, minute flowers during July and August. These, if cut and dried, last in perfect condition for months.



Stokesia Cyanea Coerulea

Stokesia

(Cornflower Aster; Stokes' Aster)

A very handsome perennial, with China Aster-like flowers, that appear late in the season, about September. It prefers a warm, sheltered location. Should certainly be grown in all gardens since its flowers are most beautiful in form and color.

Culture: Grown in sunny, well-drained border in sandy loam, 6 inches apart. Plant in March or early autumn. In wet seasons in autumn place a slight mound of ashes or leaf mold around the crown of the plants to prevent rotting.

Cyanea coerulea. Beautiful light blue flowers are produced profusely in late summer and early autumn on 18-inch stems; lovely for cutting or in front of the border. Stokesias are one of our best late summer-flowering hardy plants.

Sweet William

(See Dianthus Barbatus)

Teucrium - Germander

Shrublike plants of moderate growth. Chamaedrys has shrublike, shiny, dark leaves. Orientalis is airy and fit for the rock garden.

Culture: A well-drained, good garden soil is all that is required to grow them to perfection. Plant in fall or early spring, 6 inches apart in full sun, in rock garden or border. Chamaedrys may also be used as an edging to flower beds or garden paths in the small formal garden.

***Chamaedrys.** Glossy green foliage resembling dwarf boxwood may be used in place of boxwood where the latter is not hardy; can be clipped to suit any height up to 12 inches.

Thalictrum

(Meadow-Rue)

Hardy perennials, with elegant, finely divided, Columbine or Maidenhair-like foliage, which is most useful for cutting for mixing with cut flowers. Are borne in feathery clusters or panicles, and they add considerably to the beauty of the plants. They are of easy cultivation in sun or shade.

Culture: They will thrive in any good, ordinary, well-drained soil. May be grown in sunny or partially shaded borders. Tall species like Aquilegifolium are most effective when grown as single specimens in the front of shrubby borders, or in the wild garden. The other species may be grown in colonies in the garden or border. Plant in autumn or spring, 8 to 12 inches apart. Diptercarpum should be carefully protected if planted in the fall.

Aquilegifolium. Graceful foliage like that of Columbine and rosy purple flowers from June to July. 2 to 3 feet.

Diptercarpum. Flowers a charming shade of lilac-mauve, which is brightened by a bunch of lemon-yellow stamens and anthers. The dainty flowers are produced in graceful sprays during August and September. 4 feet. 25c each.



Thalictrum Aquilegifolium



Sidalcea, Rosy Gem

*Sempervivum

(House Leek)

***Tectorum** (Hen-and-Chickens). This is the funny old plant always a source of delight to us youngsters in Grandmother's garden. The central rosette averages 3 to 4 inches across with long, upcurving, pale green leaves having purple-pointed tips; the flowers pale red. Hovering snugly all around and even peeping up between the wings, are the brood of tiny little "chicks."

Sidalcea

(Greek Mallow)

Graceful, hardy perennials with small, Hollyhock-like flowers on slender spikes.

Culture: Grow in good, ordinary soil in sunny borders. Plant in autumn or early spring, 8 inches apart.

Rosy Gem. Erect growing, more or less branching plants, 2 to 3 feet in height, producing their showy bright rose-colored flowers during June and July. They will succeed in any garden soil in a sunny position.



Statice Latifolia

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials-Continued

15 cents each, except as noted.

Thymus - Thyme

The Mountain Thymes make a perfect, close, fragrant carpet on hot, dry, sunny banks where grass is difficult to establish. They are a sheet of blossom in June and July. Excellent for carpeting patches of spring-flowering bulbs.

**Citriodorus*. Foliage has strong lemon fragrance, excellent for rock garden. Four inches. Tiny pink flowers. Creeping.

**Lanuginosus* (Woolly-Leaved). A species of Thyme with small, roundish leaves, bright pink flowers. Desirable for edging or in rockwork.

**Serpyllum album*. A fine plant for the rockery with dark green foliage and little white flowers. 4 inches. June to August.

**Serpyllum vulgaris*. Grown as a sweet herb; flowers small, lilac or purplish in terminal, interrupted spikes; foliage very fragrant. 6 inches. June and July.

Tritoma

(Red Hot Poker; Flame Flower; Torch Lily)

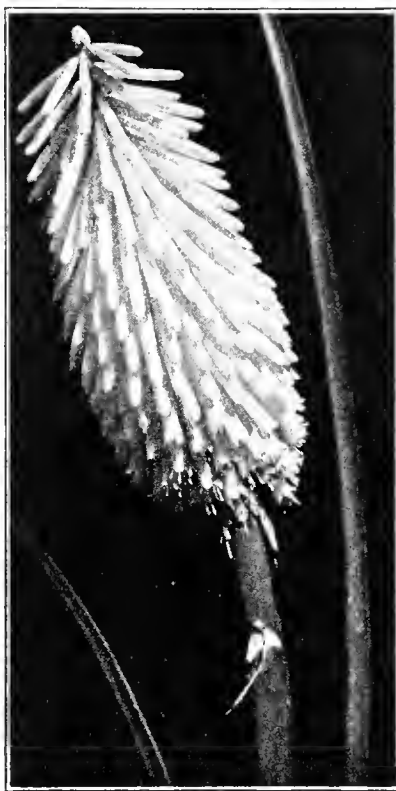
Pfitzeri. Bushlike foliage supports smooth, thick flower stalks about a yard long with a single, fiery cone at the top. Flowers brilliant scarlet, the opened lower petals rimmed with orange. 2 to 3 feet. August to October.

Trollius - Globe Flower

Mixed Choice Seedlings. Very showy flowers of globular shape, resembling giant Buttercups. They are splendid for massing along water courses for display, and are equally good in the garden for cut flowers. They will thrive only in a rich soil, with plenty of moisture.

Europaeus. Free-flowering, strong-growing plant. Bright yellow, globular flowers produced in abundance on stems about 18 inches high.

Ledebouri, **Golden Queen.** A magnificent variety of very deep orange color. Its great merit lies in its late flowering habits. After other varieties have faded, it is at its best.



Tritoma Pfitzeri

Tunica - Coat Flower

Slender, graceful perennials with almost hairlike stems covered all summer with small flowers resembling the annual Gypsophila. Excellent for rock garden, rock wall or in front of sunny borders.

**Saxifraga*. A pretty tufted plant with light pink flowers produced all summer. Useful either for the rockery or border.

Veronica - Speedwell

Very interesting plants that form excellent subjects for the hardy border and rockery.

Gentianoides. Beautiful variety with spikes of large, blue flowers. June and July. 1 foot.

**Incana*. Grows erect to about 10 inches with woolly gray foliage and blue flowers. July and August.

Longifolia subsessilis. One of the handsomest blue flowering plants. Spikes completely studded with beautiful blue flowers; fine for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. July to September.

**Rupestris*. A fine rock plant growing 3 to 4 inches high; thickly matted, deep green foliage, hidden in early June under a cloud of bright blue flowers.

Spicata. Long spikes of violet-blue flowers all summer; a very fine variety for the middle of the hardy border. 24 inches.

Spicata rosea. Much branched variety with pink flowers; more dwarf than the type.

Viola - Tufted Pansies

This is the best edging plant for the hardy border or garden; will remain in bloom from May until October if they are sheared several times during the season, so that the flowers do not go to seed.

Apricot. Beautiful rich apricot shade; tinged orange toward the center.

Jersey Gem. Possesses the dwarf habit and continuity of blooming of the true horned Viola (*V. cornuta*), and vigorous, bushy growth and roundish foliage of the finest English bedding varieties. Pure, rich violet, slightly perfumed.

Yellow Queen. Pure golden yellow; large flowers; the best of the yellow Violas.

Yucca

(Spanish Bayonet)

Filamentosa. The broad, swordlike foliage is evergreen, while midsummer shows great, erect branching stems bearing a showy display of pendent, creamy white bells. Indispensable for the rockery. 5 to 6 feet. June and July. 15c and 25c each.



Hardy Garden Lilies

WELL-CHOSEN DEPENDABLE VARIETIES

Culture: A few simple, yet very important rules to grow them successfully should be carefully observed. First, provide adequate drainage, and this must be adequate. Secondly, the bulbs of most varieties require some shade while at the same time allowing the flower stalk to reach the sunlight. Thirdly, select proper varieties; we will gladly help you in this case. Lilies are not grown in one country under one and the same conditions, but are gathered together from many foreign countries. They all have different habits and flowers, and ripen off at different times of the year; therefore, orders for Lilies cannot always be filled at one time. The requirements of Lilies vary with each variety.

Because of the lack of knowledge and the carelessness of many planters, we do not guarantee Lilies to grow. We do, however, guarantee to supply you bulbs in good condition.

We recommend the following as the best Lilies for general use and of easiest culture: Auratum, Platyphyllum, Croceum, Candidum, Elegans, Regale, Speciosum, Magnificum, Superbum, Tenuifolium, Tigrinum, Splendens, Umbellatum, and Philippinense Formosanum.

AURATUM (Gold-Banded Japan Lily). Undoubtedly one of the finest. Its large graceful, fragrant flowers are composed of six petals of a delicate ivory-white color, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots and striped through the center a golden yellow; 3 to 5 feet. July to September. 8-9 in. circum., 15c each.

AURATUM PLATYPHYLLUM. Also called "Macranthum." This is a robust-growing form; the stem is stouter and attains a greater height; the leaves are much broader; enormous flowers, white, richly spotted yellow. Undoubtedly the choicest of all. 8-9 in. circum., 20c each.

CANADENSE. Broad, funnel-shaped, drooping flowers, varying from yellow to orange; spotted inside; graceful and pretty. Fine among Azaleas, in damp peat beds or leaf mold. Excellent for naturalizing. June-July. 15c each.

CANDIDUM (Madonna or St. Joseph's Lily). Stateliest and most aristocratic of all garden plants. Pure glistening white flowers on strong, stiff stems. Late June. 15c each.

CROCEUM. The Irish Orange Lily. South Europe. Flowers very showy, bright orange, with minute dark brown spots. June flowering. When well grown and established it attains a height of 5 feet or more, with a large quantity of flowers on each stem. This Lily is now getting scarce. 35c each.

ELEGANS. (Mixed varieties). (Japan). Very hardy, dwarf Lilies thriving in any garden and producing large, erect flowers of various shades of yellow, orange and red. All varieties grow from 1½ to 2 feet; bloom in June and July. Mixed. 15c each.

HANSONI. Most desirable; not particular in its cultural requirements and extremely handsome in flower; does well in light loam. Plant among shrubs and low plants to protect young shoots, this being one of the earliest Lilies to appear in the spring. The stem reaches a height of 4 to 5 feet, carrying blossoms 2 inches across, regularly reflexed, the petals being of a bright orange spotted more or less with brown, of a waxy texture. June flowering. 35c each.

HENRYI (Yellow Speciosum). One of the finest hardy Lilies, of strong, vigorous growth, with flower stalks 3 to 5 feet long; deep apricot-yellow, lightly spotted brown. August-September. 8-9 in. circum., 30c each.

PARDALINUM (Leopard Lily). Flowers reflexed, bright yellow at base, spotted brownish purple, remainder orange-scarlet, 3 to 4 feet. 25c each.

The following will do well in heavy soil if well drained: L. Candidum, Croceum, Elegans, Hanson, Tigrinum, and Regale.

The following will do well in limestone soil: L. Candidum, Chalcedonicum, Carnioleum, Hanson, Monadelphum, Martagon, Pomponium, and Testaceum.

The following will do well in wet soil: L. Canadense, L. Superbum, and Tenuifolium.

PHILIPPINENSE FORMOSANUM. A very refined and graceful Lily with long grassy foliage, and long wide-mouthed trumpet flowers of the purest white, slightly marked externally with reddish brown. The plants grow to a height of 2-3 feet, are very robust and offer great resistance to wind and weather. It is hardy, very fragrant and one of the loveliest of the new varieties. August to October. 25c each.

REGALE (The Regal Lily). It is absolutely hardy, and is excellent for forcing, and being so hardy, may be grown anywhere. The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink, with a beautiful shade of canary-yellow at the center, and extending part way up the trumpet. It is delightfully perfumed; reminding one of the Jasmine, and lacking the heavy, oppressive odor of most Lilies. Blooms out-of-doors early in July. 6-7 in. circum., 15c each.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM. The Speciosum or Lancifolium are the most important of all the Japanese Lilies, always satisfactory. The variety here offered has large white flowers of great substance, with a greenish band running through center of each petal. August-September. 8-9 in. circum., 25c each.

SPECIOSUM MAGNIFICUM. Rich rubycarmine, margined white; stout of substance and broad of petal. This variety stands out prominently on account of its vigorous growth as well as the size and depth of coloring. August and September. 8-9 in. circum., 15c each.

SUPERBUM. The color in this desirable Lily varies from pale yellow to deep crimson, more or less spotted on the inner surface of the petals. Valuable as a late-flowering Lily. Does well in ordinary garden soil. July. 15c each.

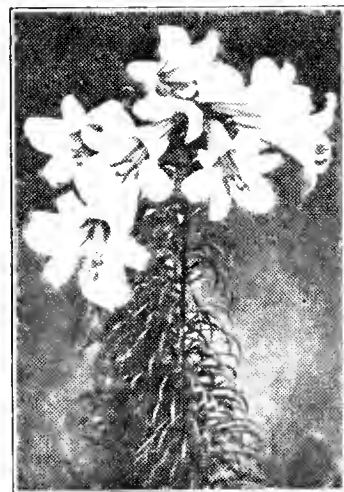
TENUIFOLIUM. A small, slender-growing Lily not more than 18 inches high, with bright scarlet flowers and recurved petals. One of the prettiest little Lilies in cultivation. Early June. 12 to 18 inches. 10c each.

TIGRINUM SPLENDENS. The finest form of Tiger Lily with the richest color. The large shapely flowers are of a rich salmon-orange spotted with glossy black. Easy culture. August-September. 8-9 in. circum., 15c each.

UMBELLATUM GRANDIFLORUM. (Europe). A very showy Lily of easy culture, bearing in June, large handsome, rich orange flowers shaded red; very effective in shrubbery and flower borders 7 in. up, 20c each.



Auratum Lily



Regal Lily



Elegans Lily

REGAL LILY—A Superb Lily from the Orient

Specialize on Lilies—We Have Many Varieties to Select From



Gladiolus

THE ARISTOCRATS OF THE GARDEN

Our Gladioli are grown on new, clean land each season, thus eliminating any danger from fungus that might be carried over from year to year. As an additional safeguard bulbs are treated before planting. Gladioli should be planted about 3 inches deep in good soil, preferably in sunny location. We have found that Naphthalene Flakes are excellent for sprinkling over stored Gladiolus bulbs to control Gladiolus thrip and also aphids. It takes one ounce of Naphthalene Flakes to treat 100 bulbs.

12 Superb Standard Gladiolus doz. 25c

Apricot Glow. Beautiful, warm, clear apricot; tall, strong stems. A worthy addition to any garden, affording pleasing contrast to other colors.

Break o' Day. Very early flowering. A light silvery pink, very valuable for cutting.

Capt. Boynton. Lovely, large, lavender blooms with dark throat. Produces heavy, strong spikes; flowers closely set.

Carmen Sylva. This occupies a universal place as the best pure white Gladiolus. The flowers are extra large. They are well placed on tall, slender stems.

Crimson Glow. Rich, warm, glowing, crimson-scarlet blooms, borne on strong, stiff stems. Excellent for cutting.

Evelyn Kirtland. Coral-pink, flaked with silver; brilliant scarlet blotches on lower petals; ruffled flowers; very attractive.

Giant Nymph. La France pink with creamy yellow throat. A splendid cut flower type of large size and full spike.

Gold Eagle. Very early, tall, good-sized flowers, slightly ruffled; wide open, solid, deep lemon-yellow.

Golden Dream. Clear, bright golden yellow. The stems are slender, tall, and spire-like with many flowers open at one time; late.

Orange Prince. Brilliant, large, and numerous flowers of clear orange. Very attractive; good for cutting.

Orange Queen. Pure apricot, shading to a brilliant, gleaming orange, a color that does not exist in any other variety. Very popular.

Scarlet Wonder. Immense flowers of brilliant, pure scarlet; large spikes; excellent for cutting.

12 Peerless Gladiolus All different doz. 50c

Betty Nuthall. A sparkling, iridescent orange-pink deepening to coral on the reverse; golden orange throat lined carmine-rose; enormous flowers; late; extra fine; tall.

Chas. Dickens. Tall velvety violet-purple; very unusual in color; an outstanding variety.

Coryphee. The clearest pure pink imaginable; the partly opened blooms are like wax-petaled rosebuds; beautiful, large, round flowers on graceful, tall spikes.

Dr. F. E. Bennett. A vivid, fiery scarlet so bright that one cannot imagine anything more brilliant. Tall, heavy spikes, closely set with large, massive blooms.

Gloriana. A rich, clear, golden salmon, melting into a rich cream tint in the throat. This combination is exceedingly beautiful. Long, tall many-flowered spikes.

GLADIOLUS— Lovely in the garden Lasting in the vase



Golden Measure. The giant flowers are the pure yellow of refined gold. They are slightly ruffled with a petal texture and substance that holds up well under the hottest sun. Forms splendid, free-blooming spikes.

Marmora. A most charming lavender-gray, patched with glowing petunia-purple in the throat. It is an Australian variety with lovely, tall, and massive spikes.

Minuet. Clear, light lavender with just a hint of opalescent shading. In our opinion this is still the finest of all lavender varieties.

Mrs. Leon Douglas. A most pleasing, luminous coral-rose, flaked with ruby-red. This is really a very lovely variety, of exceptionally strong growth. A giant among Gladioli.

Pfitzer's Triumph. A gorgeous Amaryllis-like flower of brilliant scarlet with salmon shadings. Deepens to cherry-velvet in the throat. Of truly sensational size.

Picardy. Clear, flesh-pink, quite unmarked, shading to soft shrimp-pink at the petal edges; the most exquisite shade imaginable. The flowers are unusually wide and well opened; tall, straight spikes. It cuts well; keeps well. No other pink Gladiolus is more charming in color or more satisfactory in habit.

Shasta. A truly magnificent variety with splendid, large, white flowers borne on stately, strong stems; good for cutting.

Dahlias ~ popular varieties fanciers will enjoy

All the Dahlias offered in this catalog will be supplied dormant field-grown roots, and should be planted in May. The Dahlias of today far surpass what were considered even the best exhibition Dahlias of a few years ago. Our offerings of Dahlias are only those varieties which we have found to be entirely satisfactory to planters in general. There are hundreds of worthless varieties with which the amateur is not familiar, and would consequently have more difficulty in choosing properly if they were included among the listings. Note our prices as compared with other lists.

OMAR KHAYYAM. Decorative. Immense flowers of Chinese red at base of petals, shading to bright orange, and tipped lighter, making a wonderful soft color effect. 35c each.

PRINCE OF PERSIA. Decorative. A very striking exhibition variety of a rich glowing cardinal. A deep attractive flower. Strong grower. 35c each.

VALENTINO. Decorative. A true salmon-pink, shading to cream at the center. Enormous flowers. 35c each.

SNOWDRIFT. Formal Decorative. Giant waxy white flowers, perfect shape on comparatively dwarf plants. Stiff stems holding the flowers so as to display its full beauty. 25c each.

JUDGE MAREAN. Informal Decorative. A combination of glowing salmon-pink, red, iridescent orange, yellow, and gold, all blending most harmoniously. Large flower, perfect shape, early, continuous bloomer on good stems. 25c each.

JUDGE PARKER. Formal Decorative. A large deep buff, perfect flower. An exhibition variety good stems. 25c each.

CHEMAR'S EUREKA. Formal Decorative. A large beautiful white with a faint tinge of lavender on edge of petals. 25c each.

MARGARET WOODROW WILSON. Informal Decorative. A magnificent, large, creamy white flower shaded with pink, and having a deep pink reverse. Early and profuse bloomer. 25c each.

BASHFUL GIANT. Decorative. One of the largest Dahlias ever introduced. Color apricot with golden suffusion and shading. 25c each.

JANE COWL. Informal Decorative. Huge massive blooms in a blend of bronze, buff, and brilliant gold. Giant flowers on strong stems. 25c each.

CLEOPATRA. Formal. Thrifty, robust plant. Good stem. Color yellow with tangerine reverse. Free-flowering. 15c each.

JERSEY'S BEAUTY. Formal Decorative. The most popular Dahlia in commerce today. Color is a lovely pink with a shading of chamois. Large flowers, well formed, carried on fine long stems. 15c each.

MRS. I. de VER WARNER. Formal Decorative. A beautiful shade of mauve-pink. Large blooms, well shaped, on long, strong stems. 15c each.

PORTHOS. Formal Decorative. Sparkling, deep red flowers of magnificent size. 15c each.

LYNDHURST. Decorative. Bright scarlet. 15c each.

FRANCIS LAROCO. Decorative. Pale sulphur-yellow. 15c each.

A. D. LIVONI. Double Show. A splendid shell-pink, beautifully quilled, of perfect show form, very free flowering. 15c each.

CRIMSON GLOBE. Show. Large rich crimson blooms of fine form. 15c each.

J. M. GOODRICH. Decorative. Gold and salmon-pink. Free-flowering. 15c each.

RED DUKE. Show. Large, rich, glowing red blooms of splendid form, on long stems. 15c each.



Brilliant Cannas



The large, handsome, ornamental foliage and beautiful spikes of bright flowers make the Cannas ideal for mass plantings, backgrounds, borders, or hedges. They grow from three to five feet in height and can be obtained in colors of rose, pink, red, white, orange to pure yellow. Some foliage is bright green, and some a rich bronze. Set plants 12 to 15 inches apart. They flower more freely in sunny situations, but grow well in partial shade, requiring at all times plenty of moisture.

Plants out of pots (after May 10th)—15c each.

CITY OF PORTLAND. Warm rose-pink; green foliage; medium

EUREKA. White; green foliage; medium

KATE GRAY. Dark red flowers; green foliage; tall

KING MIDAS. Clear yellow; green foliage; medium

PRESIDENT. Pure scarlet; green foliage; tall

RED KING HUMBERT. Velvety orange-scarlet; bronze leaves; tall

YELLOW KING HUMBERT. Yellow, dotted red; bronze leaves; medium

WYOMING. Bright orange flowers; bronze leaves

ROSEMOND COLES. 5 feet. A showy variety of distinct character, with massive, rounded flowers. The coloring color is deep reddish orange, diluting to a very fine border of golden yellow. 25c each.

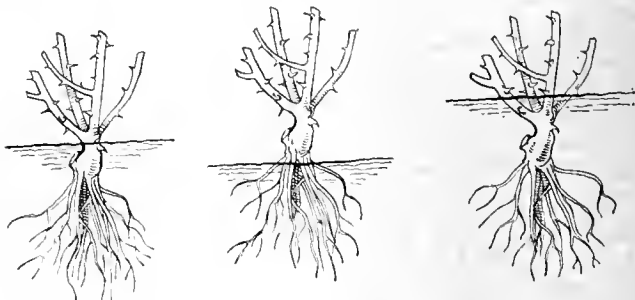


Practical Rose Culture

PLANT—PRUNE—CULTIVATE—PROTECT

PREPARATION OF ROSE BEDS. Roses are heavy feeders and require a rich loam in which to produce their best. In preparing the bed, dig up the ground to a depth of 12 to 18 inches, and replace about one-fourth of the bulk of the soil with well-rotted cow or horse manure. Select the spot for your Rose garden where the sun shines for at least half a day; out in the open where there is little chance of large trees or bushes robbing the soil of its nourishment. Avoid low spots, where the water stands for any length of time after a rain. Plant Roses where they will have their own room and never among other plants.

PRUNING BEFORE PLANTING. Prune away any broken or mangled roots, remove any weak branches and all but 3 or 4 canes. Roses planted in the fall should be cut back halfway until spring. In the spring they should be cut back to four or five buds.



Correct planting depth. Planted too shallow. Planted too deep.

PLANTING. Roses should be planted as soon as they are received. If this is not possible, bury the roots in a shallow trench and cover tops with straw or burlap. Set the plant in the hole, spreading out the roots carefully and cover with good soil, and firm thoroughly. Roses will not thrive and grow if the soil is not thoroughly firmed about the plants. If the ground is very dry, fill the hole with water when it is about two-thirds full of dirt, and allow this to settle before throwing back the rest of the dirt. Plant deep enough so that the union of bud and stock is one inch beneath the surface. Mound the soil around the Rose bushes when planting in the spring, and remove in 2 or 3 weeks after the growth has started. This prevents the Rose from drying out by sun and wind before the roots have become established. This is done again in the fall for winter protection and removed about the 10th of April. Plant the Roses 15 to 18 inches apart, according to size. This distance is sufficient for most of the Hybrid Teas and Baby Ramblers, though a few of the more vigorous Hybrid Teas may be planted 1½ to 2 feet apart. Hybrid Perpetuals should be planted 2 feet apart each way, the Climbers about 6 feet apart if planted in rows. Climbing Roses are planted in the same way as the bush kinds, but at a greater distance apart. Pruning of the broken and dried branches should be done when planting. Protect the canes from wind and sun until root action has started by wrapping with burlap or straw or by laying down the canes and covering lightly with soil. Established plants need only be pruned to keep them within bounds; this should be done after blooming or during the winter.

The first step in the spring is to clean the base of the plant, removing all suckers, dead wood, and weak growth. Then remove the old wood which has bloomed for 2 years or more. It is easily recognized by the dark color and its general appearance. These varieties mentioned should be trimmed after they are through blooming.

HYBRID TEAS. The second step, shortening the branches, requires a little more care and thought. The Hybrid Teas should be pruned according to the type of bloom desired. For average pruning, remove about two-thirds of the previous year's growth. If you want Roses for bouquets (long stemmed) remove about three-fourths of the previous year's growth. For exceptionally fine individual blossoms, prune even lower, and leave but two good canes on the plant.

HYBRID TEAS. The second step, shortening the branches, reabove, if best results are to be obtained.

BABY RAMBLERS. The base of the plant should be cleaned of weak growth and the spent flower heads should be removed before going to seed, if you desire continuous bloom all summer.

RAMBLERS. Remove all dead wood, and after blooming, all old canes, so as to force new canes from bottom, for next season's bloom. Leading Ramblers are such as Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Excelsa.

CLIMBERS keep growing from near the top of the old canes. Therefore, cut out only dead wood, and such branches as tend to spoil the shape of the bush. Leading Climbers are such as Paul's Scarlet, Dr. W. Van Fleet, and Primrose.

WINTER PROTECTION. If the winters are severe, the Hybrid Teas should be protected in the winter by hilling up the earth about the stems in the autumn, and after the ground is frozen protected from alternate thawing and freezing by covering the entire mound with leaves or evergreen boughs.

Care After Planting



The black lines show where to prune a Rose bush each spring.

CULTIVATION. Cultivate the top inch or two of the soil on the Rose bed each week, and water thoroughly if the weather is dry. Much of this labor of cultivation can be eliminated if the beds are covered with a 2-inch mulch of grass clippings, peat moss, or straw well-rotted stable manure about June 1st. A trowel full of bone meal, another of sheep manure or a small handful of Vigoro worked about each plant twice each season will produce a healthy, profuse blooming plant.

YEARLY PRUNING. The same general pruning requirements hold for every type of Rose bush except the climbers, Harrison Yellow, Persian Yellow, Hugonis, and Rose species which require special treat-

Spraying and Dusting

Powdered sulphur sprinkled on the plants once very two weeks will control mildew. A frequent spraying of the plants with Black Leaf 40 will kill plant lice or aphids which are a common rose pest. A thorough dusting of Roses with a mixture made up of one part lead arsenate, one part tobacco dust, and nine parts dusting sulphur is a fine preventative as well as a cure for most all Rose diseases.

Edward Lehde Nurseries, Gardenville, N. Y.



Roses - *Tea, Hybrid Tea and Everblooming*

Field grown, 2-yr. No. 1. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00, except as noted.

Abol. Delightfully sweet scented, large, double flowers, frequently tinged light blush in the bud stage, but opening to a pure white. Vigorous, free and perpetual.

Ami Quinard. (Charles Mallerin, 1927). Blackish crimson buds, opening to large, semi-double, deep brownish maroon-red flowers with velvety black sheen and scarlet highlights. The plant is tall, free flowering and easy to grow. This is a very, very dark red Rose of the Hawlmark Crimson type. It resembles Nigrette but we believe it is in many ways superior.

Autumn. (Coddington, 1928). Burnt orange, streaked and marked with red. Bud of medium size, developing into a cupped, double, fragrant, attractive flower.

Betty Sutor. (McGredy & Son, 1929). Exquisite both in the long bud and high centered, large, double, tea scented flower. Delicate rosy pink. Strong, vigorous and free flowering.

Betty Uprichard. Long pointed buds. Large, open, long-lasting, very fragrant flowers of a delicate salmon-pink, reverse carmine with coppery sheen. A lovely color combination. Vigorous, bushy growth; profuse bloomer.

Briarcliffe. A fine Rose of the Columbia type producing large, longer buds than that favorite and has large, high pointed, double, very lasting, moderately fragrant flowers of a brilliant rose-pink at center, shading lighter at outer petals. One of the very good garden Roses.

Caledonia. The most desirable white. Exceptionally long, pointed buds opening to very double, high-centered, long-lasting, very large, moderately fragrant flowers. Continuous free bloomer.

Charles K. Douglas. Flaming scarlet, flushed velvety crimson, sweetly scented. Vigorous, upright grower.

Charles P. Kilham. Rich brilliant Oriental-red, flushed with orange and glowing scarlet. Long, pointed buds opening to high centered, sweetly tea-scented, perfect blooms.

Columbia. Bud and flower of perfect form, of a most pleasing shade of rose-pink, delightfully scented; free and vigorous. 75c each.

Cuba. Orange-scarlet buds; immense, cuplike flowers of brilliant orange-vermilion.

Dame Edith Helen. Shapely buds and substantial, high-centered blooms of clear pink, sweetly scented and freely produced on long, strong stems.

Director Rubio. An outstanding Rose with large fluffy cochineal-pink flowers produced singly on stiff stems. A vigorous grower and abundant bloomer.

Edel. An enormous, bold, stately, well built, fragrant flower of great depth, quality and finish. Color white with the faintest ivory shading.

Edith Nellie Perkins. An outstanding, vigorous and free flowering Rose. Long, pointed buds of good size. Long lasting, double, fragrant flowers. Orient-red, shaded cerise-orange; inside salmon-pink.

E. G. Hill. Beautiful long buds of perfect form. Full double, high-centered flowers of dazzling scarlet, shading to a deeper red as they develop. Vigorous, free flowering.

Etoile de France. Rich, velvety crimson, center ruby-red; large and double, free flowering, long stems, fragrant and long lasting.

Etoile de Hollande. The most popular red garden Rose—a brilliant crimson-red. A strong, vigorous grower, free and continuous bloomer. Large, moderately double, fragrant flowers, beautiful in all stages of development.

Feu Joseph Looymans. Remarkable for its long, pointed buds of brilliant Indian-yellow and large, double, cupped, very fragrant flowers. Vigorous; continuous bloomer.

Francis Scott Key. Large, double flowers of rich crimson-red; a strong, sturdy grower and free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki. Pinkish buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with deep, firm petals, forming a flower of unimpeachable shape.

Golden Dawn. (P. Grant, 1929). The ideal yellow garden Rose. The ovoid, lemon-yellow bud is heavily splashed with crimson and develops into a well formed, sweetly scented, large, double, sunflower-yellow flower that reminds of the old favorite Marechal Niel. Vigorous and free flowering

Tea, Hybrid Tea and Everblooming Roses

40 cents each; 3 for \$1.00.



Lady Hillingdon

Golden Ophelia. Well shaped blooms with a heart of golden yellow, shading lighter toward the edges.

Gorgeous. Flowers large, full and exquisitely formed, of an amber-yellow, veined with reddish copper; of strong, vigorous habit.

Gruss an Teplitz. The Rose for everybody, succeeding under all conditions. The color is an intense rich scarlet shading to velvety crimson. Very fragrant. A free and strong grower, and in bloom all the time.

Hadley. (Montgomery Co., 1914). A rich crimson-red flower with velvety texture, lovely form and perfume.

Hollywood. Deep rich rose-pink with large, high-centered flowers, very long in the bud, with dark, leathery green foliage.

Impress. (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1929). Very large, full, absolutely perfect blooms that last in perfection a long time. Color salmon-cerise suffused with a luminous golden sheen. The large, ovoid bud is cardinal-red, shaded orange. Of strong growth; a free and continuous bloomer.

Joanna Hill. A splendid clear yellow with golden heart. The very large, long, pointed buds open to large, full, semi-double, attractive, long-lasting, moderately fragrant flowers.

Joyous Cavalier. Scarlet-crimson. The plant is vigorous and bushy, rather tall growing, almost shrublike, somewhat on the order of Gruss an Teplitz. Its blooms, generally solitary, standing erect on long stems for cutting, are semi-double, of a jolly red that does not blue. Delicately fragrant.

John Russell. (Dobbie & Co., Ltd., 1924). Large, ovoid buds and immense black and crimson flowers, with the famous exhibition center. Plant exceptionally strong and vigorous. One of the handsomest red Roses.

Jules Gaujard. (Pernet-Ducher; intro. by J. Gaujard, 1928). Very large, cupped, intensely fragrant flowers of bright orange-red, flushed with carmine, of uniform shade, borne singly on strong stem. Foliage bright green, disease-resistant. Growth very vigorous.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Creamy buds which develop to blooms of absolutely perfect form, snowy white with a slight tint of lemon at center; fragrant.

Lady Ashtown. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1904). Satiny buds and blooms of deep shining pink, with a yellow glow at base of petals; high center, double, and quite fragrant. Plant is strong, free blooming.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep apricot-yellow, varying to orange; good size, long, pointed buds, excellent for cutting.

Lady Inchiquin. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1922). Vigorous grower. Orange-cerise flowers, large, full, and perfect in shape. A valuable Rose of marvelous beauty and distinctness, valuable for cutting as well as for garden purposes. Free flowering.

Lady Margaret Stewart. A Rose of unique color. The flowers in the young stage are a deep sunflower-yellow heavily veined and splashed with orange-scarlet; reverse of the petals deeply suffused with carmine. As the flowers develop these colors intermingle forming a beautiful cadmium-orange effect. The bud is long and pointed, opening to a full double flower of pleasing decorative form with a delightfully sweet scent.

Lord Charlemont. Intense crimson-scarlet, deepening to carmine-crimson with almost black shadings. Perfectly shaped, long, pointed buds and large, full, double, sweetly scented flowers.

Los Angeles. The long-stemmed flowers are luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. The buds are long and pointed, and expand to flowers of perfect form and rich fragrance.

Lucie Marie. (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1930). Very long, pointed deep yellow buds splashed rosy red. The inner face is yellow with coppery venation with the petals lightly tipped with pink; slightly fragrant. Strong, vigorous, healthy habit with dark leathery foliage. A most distinct and interesting bedding variety.

Luxembourg. Long, pointed buds of exquisite texture. Rich bronze-yellow colorings, delightful fragrance. Distinctive, and one of the few hardy yellow Roses for the garden.

Margaret McGredy. Buds very large and long pointed. Flowers large, shapely, long lasting, very double, fragrant, brilliantly colored—a rich shade of Oriental-red passing as it ages to carmine-rose. Vigorous and free flowering.

McGredy's Scarlet. (McGredy & Son, 1930). A new red Rose of marked superiority on account of its strong, vigorous growth, free and continuous habit of flowering, and its brilliant color. The fragrant, full, double flowers are of good size. They are brilliant scarlet, orangy yellow at base of petals, the upper portions being lightly touched with crimson, varying some in color under changing weather conditions but always beautiful.

Tea, Hybrid Tea and Everblooming Roses

40 cents each; 3 for \$1.00.

Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem. A marvelously beautiful Rose with a unique color combination—a most striking blend of vivid orange and apricot on a golden yellow ground frequently with touches of bronze on the reverse of the petals. The sweet scented flowers are very large, of perfect formation both in the bud as well as in the fully developed flower, and are produced very freely.

Mme. Butterfly. Beautiful buds and flowers of light soft pink, tinted yellow at base of petals. Very free flowering and highly scented.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. (The Daily Mail Rose). The buds are coral-red shaded with yellow at the base. The open flowers are of medium size, semi-double, a superb coral-red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet passing to salmon-pink. A wonderful color combination.

Mme. Jules Bouche. A splendid white, at times slightly tinted with just a touch of tender blush-pink. Long, pointed, shapely buds and full double, fragrant, well formed flowers. Of vigorous growth, and a free and continuous bloomer.

Mme. Nicolas Aussel. (Pernet-Ducher, 1930). Was voted an award of a Gold Medal as "The Most Beautiful Rose in France" in a French contest held September 15, 1931. An outstanding introduction of the late Mr. Pernet-Ducher. A bright coppery red in the very long, shapely, tapering bud that develops into a large, fragrant, full double flower of an exquisite opalescent salmon-pink. Vigorous and healthy, free and floriferous.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough. Very large conical buds and enormous pure pink flowers shaded with clear light yellow at base of petals. Very beautifully formed and unusually fragrant. Long, slender stems, unusually vigorous and blooms very freely.

Mrs. Charles Bell. (Mrs. Charles Bell, 1917). Lovely shell-pink buds and blooms of fine globular form with shadings of soft salmon; sweetly perfumed. The plant is notably strong and bushy, bearing good foliage seldom attacked by disease.

Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom. Slender yellow buds and large, well shaped blooms of bright canary-yellow, deepest in center. Exceptionally vigorous and blooms very freely.

Mrs. Pierre S. Du Pont. Golden yellow. Winner of more Gold Medals for outdoor blooms than any other Rose ever grown. The bud is long-pointed, rich reddish gold, almost orange in the depths of the petals, and holds its color well to the end. Foliage is very ornamental, healthy, and extremely disease resistant.

Mrs. Sam McGredy. (McGredy, 1929). The color of this beautiful variety is quite distinct from anything yet seen in Roses, a wonderful dual combination of vivid shades. A beautiful coppery scarlet-orange is heavily flushed with Lincoln-red on the outside of the petals, and these colors together give a rich and almost dazzling effect. The flowers are of large size and beautiful form. They possess the proper fullness to make them useful for all purposes. They are very freely produced and delicately perfumed. The plant has a vigorous and exceptionally free habit and is one of the best all-purpose varieties.

Nuntius Pacelli. Snow-white. An excellent white bedding Rose. It is nearly a continuous performer, often blooming singly, but sometimes three or four on a spike. The bud is creamy, and when opened the center of the double bloom shows a creamy tint which later turns to pure white. Its petals are of great substance, unaffected by sun or rain, and the purity of the white is retained to the end. It is very fragrant, a rare quality among white Roses. The plant is vigorous, of medium height, hardy, and the foliage ample and healthy.

Olympiad. (Mme. Raymond Gaujard). (Pernet-Ducher, 1932). This brilliant new red Rose, first sent out spring of 1932, is now available in strong plants at popular prices. The color of Olympiad is unique—a lustrous dark Oriental scarlet, its depth of color accentuated by the golden base and intensified by a rich velvety sheen. The bud is long and pointed and the flower magnificent in every stage of development. Awarded Gold Medals during 1932 at the Atlantic City, Philadelphia, and New York Flower Shows.

Patience. (S. McGredy & Son, 1927). Long, pointed, scarlet buds and large, double, high-centered flowers of scarlet-carmine, shaded with orange and orange-scarlet; moderately fragrant. Bushy growth; profuse, continuous bloomer.

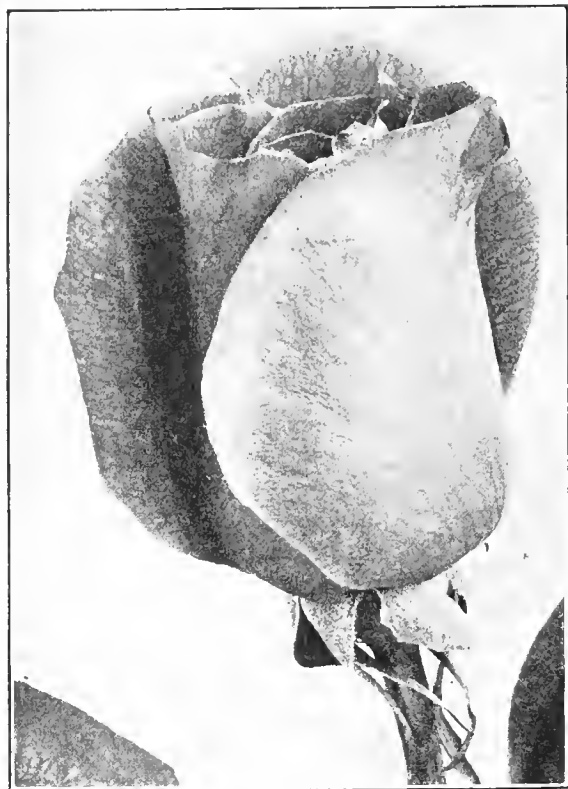
Portadown Fragrance. (McGredy, 1931). A most pleasing Rose not only on account of its beautiful form and color but also for its remarkable sweet fragrance. Described by its introducer as surpassing any other variety. The long buds are pointed. The flowers are very large, double, high-centered, and will last an unusually long time on the plant as well as after cutting. The color is brilliant orange-scarlet passing to bright rose toward the edge of the petals. It is a vigorous, strong growing Rose producing a very large number of perfectly formed blooms.



Olympiad

Tea, Hybrid Tea and Everblooming Roses

40 cents each; 3 for \$1.00.



Sensation

President Herbert Hoover. A glorious Rose, wonderfully free in the easy manner in which it grows and charming in its color arrangement which is a splendid combination of cerise-pink, flame, scarlet and yellow. This combination of colors gives the most dazzling color effect imaginable. The buds are beautifully pointed, the flowers large, composed of broad, thick, heavy petals with moderate fragrance.

Radiance. (J. Cook, 1908). Brilliant rose-pink buds, opening to well formed shining flowers with lighter tints on the reverse of the petals; globular in shape and very fragrant. The plant makes splendid growth; has wonderful blooming qualities.

Rapture. Pink and coral. An improved Mme. Butterfly, with better color and longer lasting qualities. In autumn the tints of pink, yellow and gold on a cream background are glorious. Long, strong stems for cutting.

Red Radiance. (Gude Bros., 1916). Big, globular flowers of deep rose-red on strong, individual canes which are freely produced all summer until frost. Foliage excellent.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. The long, pointed buds are coppery red stained on the outside. They open to good, full double, fragrant flowers of golden yellow particularly high colored in late summer and fall. The plant is of vigorous branching habit with beautiful foliage.

Roselandia. (W. Stevens, Ltd., 1924). Typical Ophelia buds and blooms of rich golden yellow, fragrant and free flowering. Excellent foliage. A fine yellow Rose and a vast improvement on the original yellow Ophelia, larger in flower and deeper in color. This seems to be the best of a long series of more or less yellow descendants of the famous Ophelia.

Roslyn. (Edward Towill, 1929). Beautifully tapering buds and large, double flowers of golden yellow with orange shading on reverse of petals. Vigorous, compact habit; floriferous. One of the finest yellow Roses.

Sensation. Splendid large crimson-scarlet, perfect in its long, pointed bud as well as in the fully developed, sweetly scented, double flower. A strong, vigorous grower.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Most striking Sunflower-yellow. Long, pointed buds of exquisite shape and very large, double, full, fragrant flowers. Vigorous and free growing, and a continuous bloomer.

Sunburst. Very beautiful, fine yellow flowers, strongly suffused with orange at the center; fragrant and well shaped.

Sunkist. Very large, long, pointed buds opening to a rich orange-copper flower.

Swansdown. Large, full, well formed white flowers with huge petals sometimes yellow at base. Vigorous growth.

Syracuse. Tight crimson buds with large, firm center cone and wavy petals. The open bloom is very double and the outer petals recurve. Blooms last unusually long, and the brilliant color lasts equally well. Fine for cutting. In growth it is upright, tall, and vigorous. The abundant, healthy foliage is dark green, leathery, and disease-resistant. Rose connoisseurs praise Syracuse highly. It has a mild fragrance.

Thomas A. Edison. (The Conard-Pyle Co., fall 1931). Two-tone pink. It has the sturdy growth and healthy foliage that has endeared Radiance to the American public. Large, pointed buds are produced in great quantities. The color of the open flower is soft flesh-pink inside with light lilac-pink on the reverse of the petals toning to deep yellow at the base. Blooms will last five or six days, if cut in the early bud stage. As the flower opens, the petal tips curl outward emphasizing distinctly the two tones of pink.

Talisman. One of the most popular Roses either as a cut flower or for the garden. A remarkable color combination. The long pointed buds are bright yellow. As the petals unfold they develop into fair-sized, double, fragrant, high-centered flowers that combine bright apricot, gold, and deep rose-pink into a glittering mass of color. Perpetual and free flowering.

Ville de Paris. A very distinct, rich buttercup-yellow without a trace of any other color, retaining its richness under all weather conditions. In formation it is somewhat similar to Radiance, fairly double, and splendid for cutting. A tall, upright grower and a profuse bloomer.

Wilhelm Kordes. Unique and entirely distinct in coloring—a rich nasturtium-red with coppery suffusion overlying a golden salmon ground, varying in intensity under different weather conditions but always beautiful and particularly high colored early in the season and in the autumn. The buds are long and pointed, opening to double, high-centered, very fragrant flowers.

Patented Roses

We have on hand those varieties of Patented Roses which are starred (*), all others will be procured upon application as long as the originator's stock is available.

	Each		Each
*Alezane	\$1.50	*Mrs. Francis King	\$1.50
*Amelia Earhart	1.25	*New Dawn	1.50
Anne Poulsen	1.00	*Nigrette	1.50
*Better Times	1.25	Polar Bear	1.00
*Blaze	1.00	Permanent Wave	1.00
*Carillon	1.25	*Princess Van Orange	1.00
*Countess Vandal	1.00	*Radiant Beauty	1.50
*Doubloons	1.50	*Rochester	1.25
*Eclipse	1.50	*Rocket	1.25
*Gloaming	1.50	*Signora	2.00
Golden Climber	1.00	*Temno	1.50
*Golden Main	1.50	*Texas Centennial	1.00
*Mary Hart	1.00	Token	1.25
*Matador	1.50	Yosemite	1.25
*McGredy's Triumph	1.50	*White Briarcliff	1.50

3 of a kind at the dozen rate. Dozen rate is 10 times the each price.

HERE IS THE ORIGINATOR'S REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE

Original Plant Patent labels and plant must be returned not later than October 1st, annually, and must cover only losses actually occurring during the spring and fall seasons immediately preceding this date.

Order for replacement will be handled, billed and shipped to the dealer and not direct to retail customer and must be called for by the purchaser upon notification.

Replacement will be billed at 25 cents per plant regardless of original purchase price.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

40 cents each; 3 for \$1.00.

The varieties of Hardy Perpetual Roses listed below are the best in this popular hardy class which before the development of the Hybrid Tea Roses was the most popular type for garden planting. Even today, with an extensive list of many wonderful varieties of Hybrid Teas the gardener must not overlook these, particularly in sections where hardness of the Hybrid Tea varieties has not been established. All those offered are of strong growth and free blooming. As a general rule they grow taller and branch more freely than the Hybrid Teas.

American Beauty. Rich, dark carmine flowers; full, globular form and most deliciously fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki. (P. Lambert, 1900). Pinkish buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with deep, firm petals, forming a flower of unimpeachable shape, but without fragrance. Plant one of the strongest, grows 4 to 10 feet high; foliage normal; blooms freely and continuously. This is the ideal hardy white Rose.

George Arends. (Hinner, 1910). Long, delicately shaped buds and deep-petaled, pointed blooms of soft pink in its most exquisite shade; delicately scented. The most beautiful, pure unshaded pink Rose of any class.

General Jacqueminot. (Roussel, 1852). Scarlet-crimson buds and clear red flowers of moderate size and excellent shape; deeply fragrant. Plant strong and

bushy, 3 to 6 feet high; normal foliage, and sometimes blooms a second time. An imperishable old Rose whose lovely color and fragrance were the standard of perfection for half a century. Still a favorite.

Henry Nevard. Crimson-scarlet of fine, large form; very fragrant. One of the freest flowering.

J. B. Clark. (H. Dickson, 1905). Very large, light red blooms, shaded blackish maroon, globular, very double, slightly fragrant.

Mrs. John Laing. (Bennett, 1887). Large, smooth blooms of clear pink, cup-shaped, double, and very fragrant.

Paul Neyron. (L. Levet, 1869). Dark lilac-rose blooms of immense size, fair form, very double, and remarkably fragrant.

Polyantha or Baby Roses

40 cents each; 3 for \$1.00.

A type of Roses which is very popular for bedding purposes, forming shapely, compact, bushy specimens about 18 inches high, producing a great profusion from early in the season until severe frost, immense trusses of small flowers.

A type of Roses which is very popular for bedding purposes, forming shapely, compact, bushy specimens about 18 inches high, producing a great profusion from early in the season until severe frost, immense trusses of small flowers.

Cecile Brunner (The Fairy or Sweetheart Rose). A variety with dainty double little moderately fragrant flowers of perfect form produced in many-flowered, graceful sprays; color a soft rosy pink on a rich creamy white ground.

Gloria Mundi. Most brilliant orange-scarlet imaginable; never fades. Flowers well formed, full double; very free.

Gruss an Aachen. Orange-red and yellow buds, and large, light flesh-pink and salmon-yellow flowers.

Ideal. Small, dark scarlet blooms shaded with black.

Katherine Zeimet. Very free, full double, fragrant, pure white.

Lafayette. Very attractive, large, bright crimson-scarlet, in sprays of 40 or more flowers each, that can be depended upon for a continuous display throughout the season.

Triomphe Orleanais. Bright cherry-red, well filled flowers.

Perpetual Roses are Extra Hardy

The Useful Hardy Shrub Roses

2-year, No. 1, 40 cents each.

Shrub Roses include many classes and forms mostly of erect, bushy type, which are adapted to almost all purposes for which any deciduous flowering shrub may be used. They may be used to border drive-ways and property lines, or to face down a planting of larger material, for groups in a wide sweep of lawn, or on a hillside. They are especially effective near stone walls or stonework of any kind.

Rugosa Roses and Their Hybrids

Rugosa Roses are particularly valuable for hardiness, healthiness, and ability to thrive under most adverse conditions of soil and climate, withstanding almost anything except continued great heat and excessive moisture.

Agnes. Copper-yellow buds and flowers turning to amber-yellow as they develop; the only Rugosa of a yellow color. The flowers are of good size for this type, sweetly scented, and produced freely in early summer.

Amelie Gravereaux. Medium sized flowers of dark purplish red, double and very fragrant. A strong shrub, noted for its fine foliage.

Belle Poitevine. (Bruant, 1895.) Very large, loosely formed flowers of bright magenta-pink, borne in large clusters continuously. Very vigorous and entirely hardy, with tough, wrinkled foliage. A giant, double flowering hedge Rose of wonderful decorative value.

Blanc Double de Coubert. (Cochet-Cochet, 1892). Snowy white, double flowers produced freely through summer and fall, by a very strong plant with the foliage and habit of the type. The best double, pure white Rugosa; especially pretty in half-open bud.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. (Muller, 1900). Very large, well built flowers of light silvery pink, profusely produced on strong stems from the enormous thorny canes fully 12 to 15 feet high. The handsomest Rugosa. Hardy enough to withstand all but the severest winters without protection. A well grown plant is a miraculous sight when in full flower, but it must have plenty of room in which to grow and display its splendor to best advantage.

Dr. Eckener. This new Rugosa Hybrid is a welcome addition to this very hardy type of Rose. It will be found particularly valuable to plant in the shrubbery border or as an individual specimen or a clump in the garden. It is strong, vigorous, and hardy in growth. Has good sized flowers of cupped form and entirely distinct in color, being a silken or luminous buff-pink with golden suffusion.

Dr. Hugo Eckener. New. Large, fragrant, semi-double flowers tinted with orange and coppery rose.

F. J. Grootendorst. (DeGoey, 1918). Small, fringed flowers of bright red, produced in large clusters freely throughout the whole growing season. The plant is vigorous, up to 6 feet or more, with large, coarse foliage of superb quality. Combines the flowers and everblooming habit of the Polyanthas with the Rugosa vigor. A most desirable shrub for specimens, or, kept about 4 feet high, it makes a fine everblooming hedge.

Hansa. (Schaum, 1905). Double, reddish violet flowers of large size, freely produced by a strong, typically Rugosa plant. Hardy and dependable.

Max Graf. (Trailing Hybrid Rugosa). Makes an excellent pillar or climbing Rose, but will be found most valuable as a ground cover for which purpose it is far superior to any of the Wichuraiana varieties. The foliage resembles Rosa Rugosa and is retained very late in the season. It is practically immune to insects and diseases and is absolutely hardy. The single, bright pink flowers are large and have prettily crimped petals. For planting on a steep bank or for trailing over a stone wall, it has no equal.

Rugosa Alba. Large, clear, shining white flowers with yellow stamens; sweetly fragrant. Very vigorous spiny growth, with shining bright green foliage. The white-flowered form of Rugosa.

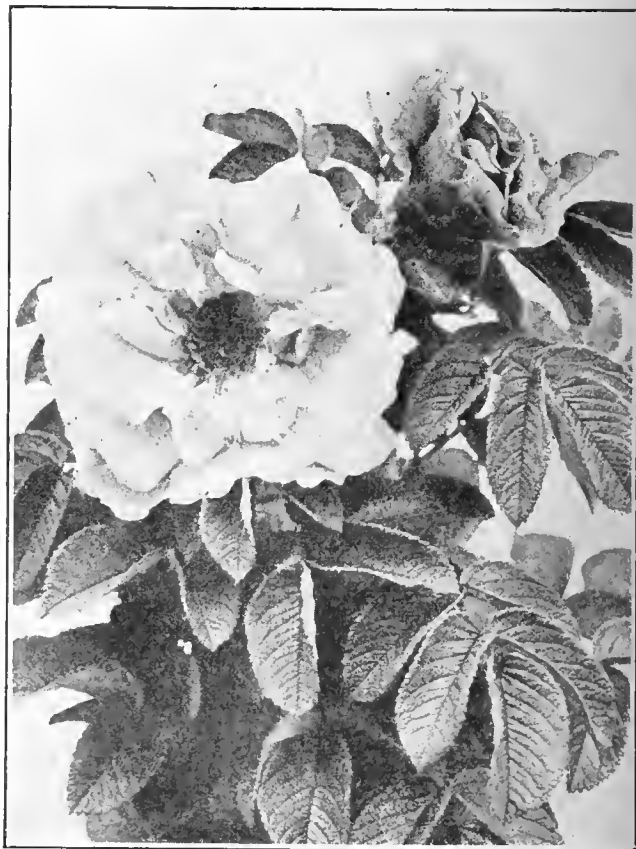
Rugosa Rubra. Large, single flowers of soft crepelike texture, fragrant. Color varies through shades of pink, magenta and rosy crimson. Blooms very early, continuing until autumn. Plants strong and erect. The bright red and orange fruits are very large and ornamental.

Vanguard. New. Flowers large, double, orange-salmon, on strong stems. Vigorous and hardy.

Austrian Briar Roses

Harrison's Yellow. Semi-double, bright yellow flowers, completely covering the bush early in the season. Very vigorous and hardy, with perfectly healthy foliage. The very best yellow Rose for cold climates, and a splendid shrub or hedge plant.

Persian Yellow. Double, rather small, deep golden yellow flowers, produced along the canes.



Rugosa Rose, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer

Edward Lehde Nurseries, Gardenville, N. Y.

Hardy Climbing and Rambler Roses

2-year, No. 1, 40c each.

Climbing American Beauty. The name is somewhat misleading, but is one of the best climbing Roses. A strong, healthy, vigorous grower, frequently making shoots from 10 to 12 feet long, and good sized flowers for a climbing Rose that blooms so freely. Deep rose-pink, of good form and substance.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. A Rose which on account of its dainty color and exquisitely shaped buds and flowers has become a great favorite. The long, pointed buds are rich flesh-pink, carried on stems 12 to 18 inches long. Splendid for cutting. A strong, vigorous grower.

Mary Wallace. Well formed, semi-double flowers of a bright clear rose-pink with salmon base to the petals. Large flowers generally exceeding four inches in diameter. Very free flowering.

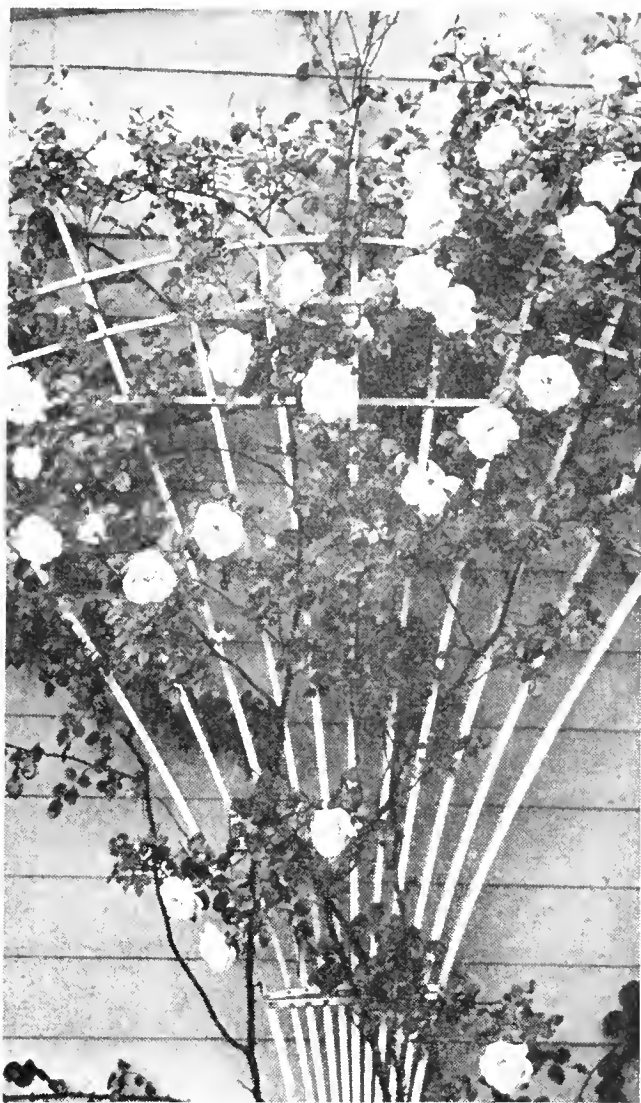
Mme. Gregoire Staechelin (The Spanish Beauty). A strong, vigorous, healthy grower with good foliage. One of the earliest to bloom with buds and flowers of great beauty. The buds are shapely, long, pointed, carried on 12 to 14-inch stems. The base color is an iridescent pearly pink tipped with crimson as the petals first unfold into shapely, semi-double, fragrant flowers.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. The most popular of all climbing Roses. A vivid scarlet, of large size, produced in clusters of from 3 to 20 flowers on long, strong stems.

Primrose. A real hardy yellow rambler. Strong and vigorous. A glowing primrose-yellow which is maintained until the petals drop. The moderately fragrant flowers are usually borne 2 or 3 to a spray on long stems, lasting in good condition for a long time. Dark glossy green foliage.

Scorcher. Handsome vermilion-red flowers covering the plant in great profusion.

Silver Moon. Different from all other Roses, with beautiful, fragrant, semi-double flowers 4½ inches and over in diameter. Creamy white petals of great substance.



Dr. W. Van Fleet, Climber

Rose Species

40c each.

Rosa Blanda. Soft pink flowers 2 inches across. Round red hips.

Rosa Hugonis. A splendid Rose for the shrubbery border with delicate yellow single flowers produced on long, arching sprays early in May; after it has finished flowering it remains an attractive decorative bush for the balance of the season; perfectly hardy.

Rosa Lucinda. Bright pink flowers, 2 inches in diameter. Shining red fruits.

Rosa Moyesi. A beautiful species, similar in habit of growth to Rosa Hugonis but growing from 6 to 10 feet high with attractive, brilliant, single, deep blood-red flowers in June.

Rosa Rugosa. Large, single, rosy carmine.

Rosa Setigera. (Prairie Rose). Large, bright pink flowers.

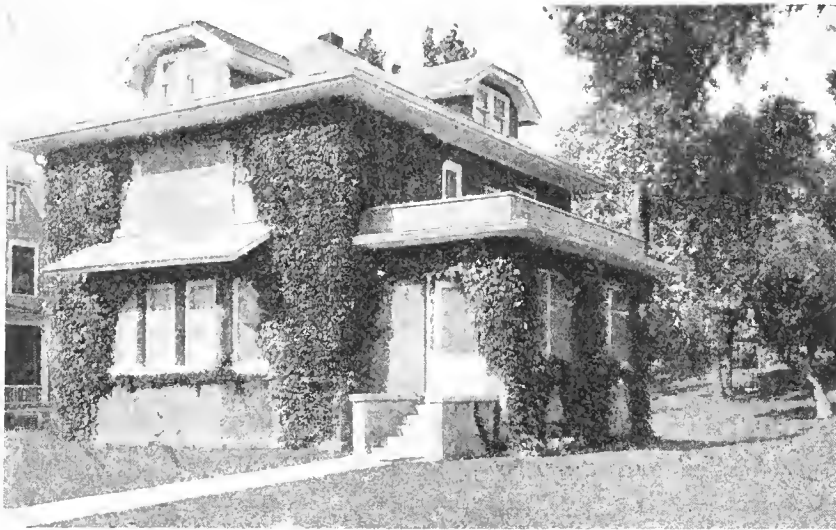
Rosa Wichuraiana. Pure white flowers in large clusters. Plant is trailing.

Rosa Xanthina. Double bright yellow flowers about two inches across, really a double flowering Hugonis with better foliage and lasts in flower for a much longer period.



Hugonis Rose

Hardy Vines that Cling and Climb



Ampelopsis Engelmanni

Akebia

QUINATA (Five-Leaf Akebia). A light lacy effect is produced by this dainty vine, and the subtle fragrance of the purple flowers is attractive. 2-yr. No. 1, 35c each.

Ampelopsis

QUINQUEFOLIA (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper). Deeply cut leaves which turn to a beautiful crimson in the fall; fine for covering trees, rocky slopes, walls, etc. 2-yr. No. 1, 25c each.

ENGELMANNI (Engelmann's Creeper). Quite similar to the above but with smaller, denser foliage. 2-yr. No. 1, 25c each.

VEITCHI (Boston Ivy or Japanese Creeper). Foliage handsome in summer, changing to crimson-scarlet in autumn. Clings to walls and fences. Fine for brick and stone. 2-yr. No. 1, 35c; 2-yr. medium, 25c each.

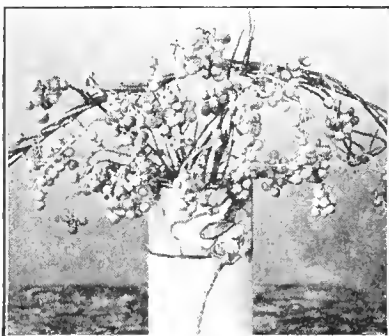
Bignonia

(Trumpet Creeper)

RADICANS. A hardy, high climbing plant with large, trumpet-shaped flowers of glowing orange-red in August. Very showy and handsome vine. 2-yr. plants, 35c each.

Celastrus - Bittersweet

SCANDENS. Handsome glossy foliage and large clusters of orange-crimson fruits retained all winter. Its graceful sprays of berries make charming winter house decorations. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.



Celastrus Scandens



Euonymus Radicans

Clematis

HYBRIDS (LARGE FLOWERING)

HENRYI. Creamy white flowers, vigorous grower. 50c each.

JACKMANI. Flowers velvety purple, good for pillars and trellises. 50c each.

MME. EDOUARD ANDRE. Crimson flowers, persistent bloomer. 50c each.

RAMONA. Deep sky-blue flowers. 50c each.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. Double white flowers. 50c each.

MME. BARON VELLARD. Flowers rose-lilac. 50c each.

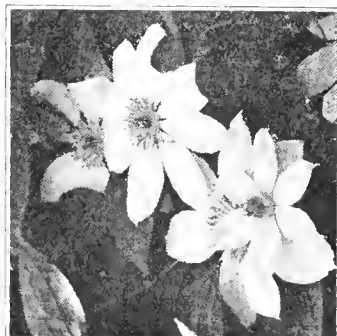
CRISPA. (Curly Clematis). Small flowering, blue-purple varying to whitish. 35c each.

TEXENSIS (Coccinea). (Scarlet Clematis). Flowers scarlet. 50c each.

MONTANA rubens. Flowers pink. 50c each.

M. undulata. Flowers bluish white. 50c each.

PANICULATA (Sweet Autumn Clematis). The best of all the species. Luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer with fine foliage. Flowers medium sized, pure white, very fragrant and borne in great profusion the latter part of August. 25c each.



Clematis Henryi

Euonymus

RADICANS (Winter Creeper). One of the finest evergreen vines with small, rich green foliage and pink fruits. For covering rocky banks, rough walls, tree trunks, etc., also vases, baskets and borders of beds. 2-yr. No. 1, 35c each.

VARIEGATUS (Variegated Euonymus). Silver-streaked leaves. 3-yr., 50c each.

VEGETUS (Evergreen Bittersweet). A reliable self-clinging evergreen vine; from the shrubby bush long basal shoots climb on almost any support. Has thick dull green round leaves and orange berries. 2-yr., 35c; 3-yr., 50c; 4-yr., 75c each.

Honeysuckle

HALL'S JAPAN. A vigorous grower with fragrant, yellow and white flowers from midsummer until frost. Does fairly well in partial shade. 2-yr. No. 1, 25c each.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT. Fragrant creamy flowers, purple outside. 2-yr., 35c each.

SCARLET TRUMPET. Brilliant red flowers. 2-yr., 35c each.

Ivy

ENGLISH. Small or large leaf; foliage thick; dark green; evergreen fine for ground or wall cover. 25c and 35c each.

BALTICA. A small-leaved form of the evergreen English Ivy, and much hardier. 25c and 35c each.

Matrimony Vine

(Lycium)

Rapid growing, shrubby vine with clusters of scarlet fruit. Purple flowers. 2-yr. No. 1, 35c each.

Silver Lace Vine

(Polygonum Auberti)

Vigorous climber that grows amazingly fast. Will effectively cover or screen undesirable objects with a dense mantle of handsome light green leaves, topped in August and September with an airy webbing of fleecy white flowers. Needs sunlight. 35c each.

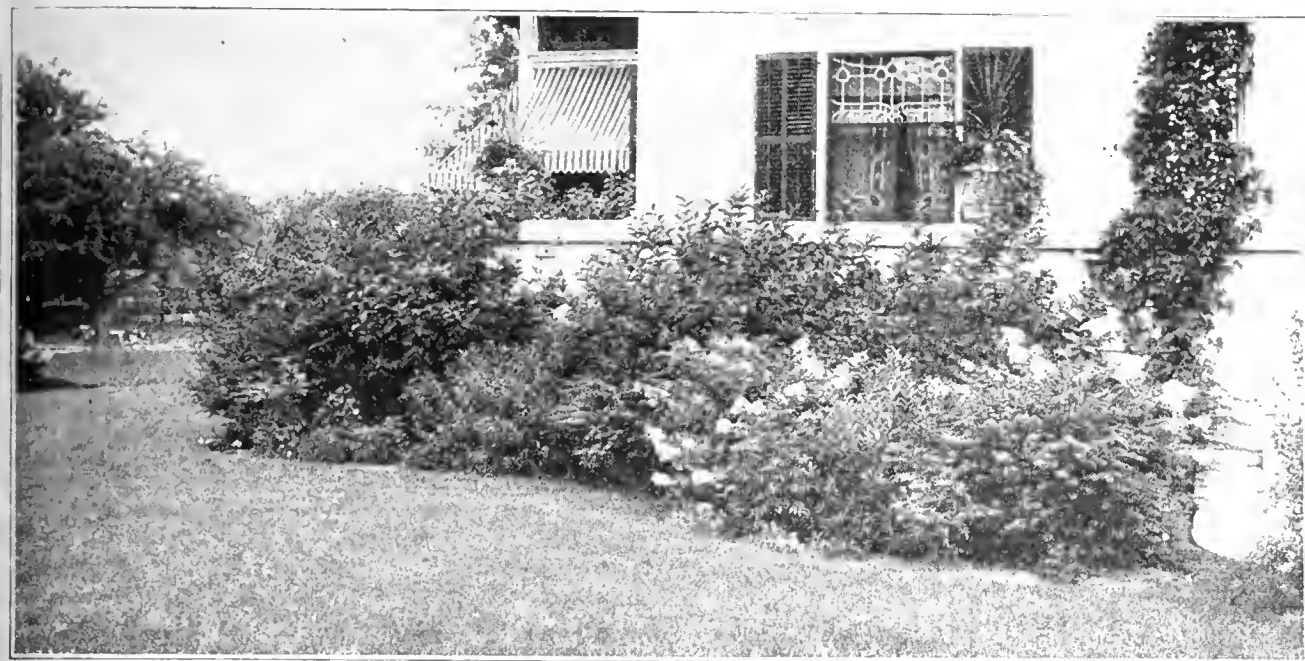
Wisteria

SINENSIS (Chinese Wisteria). Hardy, fast, tall growing climber, with pale green, compound foliage and long clusters of purplish, pea-shaped flowers. Grapelike clusters; early summer. Grown from root cuttings from blooming plants. 2-yr. No. 1, 50c; grafted from blooming plants, 75c each.



Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan

Flowering Deciduous Shrubs



A good home landscape demands the free use of flowering shrubs. They quickly develop into dense masses of foliage, serving effectively as screens and boundaries along highways and adjoining properties. A splendid effect is obtained by planting them at the base of the house or other buildings. They make the most interesting hedges for framing gardens and bordering walks. Flowering shrubs give big value on a small investment.

The following is a partial list of sizes we can furnish. Prices on larger or smaller sizes furnished on application.

Almond - *Prunus Glandulosa*

Double Pink. Produces very double, rose-colored flowers in great profusion in the spring. 18-24 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Double White. Similar to the pink variety but produces an abundance of double white flowers in May. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Althea - Rose of Sharon

Bush Form. Large upright shrub, blooming late in August and September with a profusion of large and brightly colored flowers in red, blue, pink, purple, and white. Double and single varieties. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

Tree Form. Same varieties trimmed to tree form. 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-5 ft., 50c each.

Amorpha - Indigobush

Fruticosa. A strong growing shrub 6 to 10 feet high, large spreading bush form with bright green leaves in pinnate arrangement; finger-like spikes of violet-blue flowers in June. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Aralia - *Acanthopanax*

Pentaphylla. A graceful shrub with arching, spiny branches and bright green, shining foliage; leaves 5- to 7-lobed. Greenish white flowers; valuable for its intense green foliage among the autumn coloring of other shrubs. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-5 ft., 50c each.

Spinosa (Devil's Walking Stick). Its stout stems, covered with thorns, immense leaves and enormous clusters of small, white flowers, followed by purple berries, give this species a very distinct, sub-tropical appearance. 3-4 ft., 50c; 4-5 ft., 75c each.

Aronia

Melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry). Upright shrub with whitish or grayish green leaves. Flowers white or tinged red. Black fruited form. 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). Most decorative red-berried shrub; pink flowers; prefers a moist place. 18-24 in., 50c; 2-3 ft., 75c each.

Brilliantissima. Large shiny leaves, foliage assumes brighter tints in autumn. 18-24 in., 50c; 2-3 ft., 75c each.

Barberry - *Berberis*

Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). Valuable for low hedging or grouping. The plant is dwarf with spreading or drooping branches. Foliage in the spring is a bright green, changing to brilliant crimson in the autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
10-12 in.	\$0.10	\$0.85	\$ 7.00
12-15 in. ....	.12	1.10	10.00
15-18 in. ....	.15	1.35	12.00
18-24 in. ....	.20	1.75	15.00
2-2½ ft. ....	.25	2.25	20.00

Atropurpurea (Red-Leaved Japanese Barberry). The foliage is of rich, lustrous, bronzy red, becoming more brilliant as the season advances, turning to shades of red, orange, and scarlet in the fall. A sunny exposure is necessary to bring out and retain its full red color.

	Each	Per 10
12-15 in.	\$0.25	\$2.25
15-18 in. ....	.35	3.00

Beauty Bush - *Kolkwitzia Amabilis*

An exceedingly handsome, ornamental shrub; flowers resemble those of Weigela. Blush-pink and borne in the utmost profusion on great arching spraylike branches, giving the bush the appearance of a perfect shower of blossoms. 18-24 in., 50c; 2-3 ft., 75c; 3½ ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., \$1.25 each.

Benzoin

Aestivale (Spice Bush). Large with handsome leaves and a spicy, aromatic odor to the wood. Small, yellow flowers before the foliage. Bright red berries in summer and autumn. 18-24 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Our Shrubs Are Beautiful, Yet Low Priced

Flowering Deciduous Shrubs - Continued

Buddleia - Butterfly Bush (Summer Lilac)

Of quick, bushy growth; when the lovely bloom spikes appear in July, the shrub, which had probably died down during the winter, is a well-branched specimen of about 5 feet, radiating a delightful perfume and glowing with the tints of the Lilacs. 1-yr. plants, 25c; 2-yr. plants, 35c each.

Ile de France (Hybrid Butterfly Bush). The vivid, rosy purple flower spikes are arresting, and being sweetly fragrant, insure popularity of this compact shrub. 2-yr. plants, 35c each.

Callicarpa - Beauty Berry

Purpurea. Little branches of shiny, deep mauve berries are studded along the willowy branches; in fall an attractive thing for cutting. 18-24 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Calycanthus

Floridus (Carolina Allspice). A unique shrub, growing slowly upright to 6 feet, clothing its straight, strong, reddish brown shoots with large, glossy red leaves, from the axis of which spring odd, double, spicy, fragrant flowers of chocolate-red. 18-24 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Caragana - Siberian Pea Tree

Arborescens. Large, spreading shrub, producing an abundance of small, yellow, pea-shaped flowers in May, followed by small, pea-shaped pods. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

Caryopteris - Bluebeard

Incana (Mastacanthus). A fine, bushy border plant growing about 3 feet high, covered full length of the stems with attractive umbels of lavender-blue. September to frost. Requires protection. 2-yr. plants., 40c each.

Cephalanthus - Button Bush

Occidentalis. Forms a dense, rounded bush 4 to 6 feet high, especially adapted to damp locations; in July covered with large, fragrant, ball-shaped greenish white flowers. 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Cercis - Redbud or Judas Tree

Canadensis. Small tree with myriads of small, reddish purple flowers; leaves heart-shaped, of pure green; flowers appearing in April before the leaves are formed. 2-3 ft., 50c; 4-5 ft., \$1.00 each.

Clethra

Alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). A dainty, native shrub with spikes of creamy white, fragrant flowers throughout the season. Thrives in shady, damp places. 18-24 in., 50c each.

Colutea - Bladder Senna

Arborescens. Fast growing, preferring a dry, sunny location. Foliage acacia-like, flowers pea-shaped in long racemes, yellow and cinnabar-red, followed by red, bladder-shaped seed pods. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.

Comptonia Asplenifolia - Sweet Fern

See page 50.

Cornus - Dogwood

Alba sibirica (Red-Barked Siberian). Upright, spreading habit with slender, bright red branches, which add a touch of color to the shrubbery in the winter. Flowers white. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

Alternifolia (Pagoda Dogwood). Branches spread horizontally; most picturesque. Blue-black fruit. 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Baileyi. Erect shrub with reddish branches and white flowers, blooming nearly all summer, and of distinct grayish hue, due to the slightly upward curled leaves. The fall color of the foliage and winter color of twigs are unequalled. 2-3 ft., 35c each.

Elegantissima. Similar to the *Sibirica*, except that the leaves have prominent silver-white markings. 2-3 ft., 50c each; 3-4 ft., 75c each.

Lutea. (Yellow-Twigged Dogwood). A striking yellow-branched form, very satisfactory for contrasting. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

Mas (Cornelian Cherry). Generally the first shrub to show color in spring, when the twiggy branches are covered in a yellow mist that gradually becomes brighter. Cherry-like fruits are attractive. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.

Paniculata (Gray). Growth usually compact, showing a profusion of good-sized white flowers in June. Berries white on noticeable red stems. Bark and under side of leaves gray. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Cotoneaster

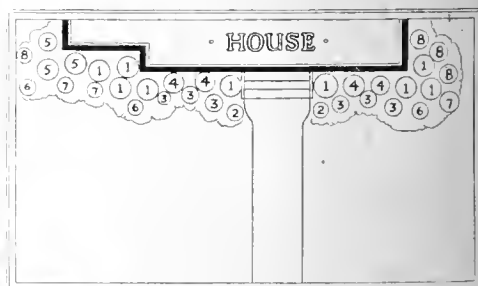
Very ornamental shrubs, especially beautiful because of their graceful habit of growth, rich autumnal tints and showy fruit in late fall and early winter. They are semi-evergreen, as the foliage usually persists until Christmas.

Acutifolia (Black-Fruited Quinceberry). Fast growing with spreading slender branches and 1½ to 2-inch leaves. Nodding flower clusters in May and June, 1½-inch black fruits in September. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Dielsiana. (Diel's Cotoneaster). Has slender arching branches, pinkish flowers and small foliage; bright red fruits. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.

A Suggested Planting Plan for a Center Entrance Home

Attractive But Not Expensive



PLANTING KEY

- (1) 9 *Spirea Van Houttei*
- (2) 2 *Hydrangea Arborescens*
- (3) 6 *Spirea Froebeli*
- (4) 4 *Ribes Alpinum*
- (5) 3 *Physocarpus Monogynus*
- (6) 3 *Deutzia Lemoinei*
- (7) 3 *Spirea Thunbergi*
- (8) 4 *Symphoricarpos Racemosus*

Flowering Deciduous Shrubs - Continued



Deutzia Gracilis

COTONEASTER—Continued

- Divaricata** (Spreading Cotoneaster). Scarlet fruits; vigorous and spreading habit with good clean foliage; pink flowers. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.
- Hupehensis** (Hupeh Cotoneaster). A handsome flowering shrub, the willowy branches forming garlands of white in June; numerous red fruits; leaves yellow in August. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.
- Moupiensis** (Mupin Cotoneaster). Handsome foliage; black berries. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.
- Racemiflora soongarica** (Coral-Fruited Cotoneaster). The wide spreading branches are loaded with coral berries, contrasting vividly with the round, gray-green leaves. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.

Cydonia

- Japonica** (Japanese Quince). One of the first shrubs to bloom in the spring; completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers, followed by small, quince-shaped fruits which are quite fragrant. Growth bushy with protecting thorns. 15-18 in., 25c; 18-24 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.
- Japonica, Dwarf Red.** 15-18 in., 35c each.

Daphne - Garland Flower

See Broadleaf Evergreen Shrubs, page 50.

Desmodium - Lespedeza

- Formosa** (Purple Bush Clover). Reddish purple flowers practically hide the clover-like leaves in July and August. 2-yr., 25c and 35c each.

Deutzia

- Shrubs which vary considerably in height and habit but bloom alike in dainty, bell or tassel-shaped flowers, borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in June.
- Crenata rosea.** Tall and of rapid growth. Flowers double, pinkish white in spikes. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 40c each.
- Gracilis** (Slender Branched). Dwarf growing, dense, bushy, its drooping branches wreathed with pure white flowers. 12-15 in., 25c; 15-18 in., 35c; 18-24 in., 50c each.
- Gracilis rosea.** Same as the above but with rosy pink flowers. 15-18 in., 25c; 18-24 in., 35c each.
- Lemoinei.** Rather low growing, has slender, arching branches, producing its pure white flowers in large clusters. 18-24 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each.
- Pride of Rochester.** A profuse bloomer; large, double, white flowers tinged pink. One of the tallest and best. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 40c each.

Elaeagnus - Japanese Oleaster

- Angustifolia** (Russian Olive). Silvery gray leaves and branchlets, orange berries; good for massing. 3-4 ft., 50c; 4-5 ft., 75c each.
- Argenteum** (Silverberry). Erect shrub; leaves silver on both sides; berries gray. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.
- Longipes.** Very desirable, nearly evergreen shrub of medium height with light foliage, which is silvered on the under surface. The abundant crop of orange colored fruit is a very attractive feature during the summer. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.
- Umbellata.** Spreading shrub with yellowish brown branches, leaves silvery above; fruit ripens late and hangs on till midwinter. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.

Elder - Sambucus

- Golden.** The golden yellow leaves contrast beautifully with other shrubs; flowers white in flat-topped cymes. Grows tall but can be pruned into a neat, compact bush. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Eschscholtzia

- Stauntoni.** Leaves bright green above, lighter green below, spicy odor. Attractive lilac-purple flowers in fall on dense spikes. 2-yr. plants, 50c each.

Euonymus

- Alatus** (Winged Burning Bush). Particularly ornamental and interesting on account of its curious corky bark. The small flowers of the spring are followed by attractive red berries in the fall. Bright scarlet autumn foliage. Very attractive. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.
- Americanus** (Strawberry Bush). Erect growing with slender, green branches. Bright green leaves; peculiar, rough, pink fruits, covered with a scarlet pod. Very attractive when fruiting. 2-3 ft., 50c each.
- Europaens** (Burning Bush). A conspicuous shrub which, in the autumn and winter, is loaded with scarlet seedpods from which orange colored berries hang on slender threads. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.
- Yeddoensis** (Yeddo Euonymus). Yellow flowers in June; masses of pink and orange four-lobed fruit; tall, upright shrub; attractive fall coloring. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.

Exochorda - Pearl Bush

- Grandiflora.** Large, upright, spreading shrub with single, pearly white, inodorous blossoms. 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Fontanesia

- Fortunei.** Tall growing shrub to about 15 feet. Flowers in terminal clusters forming a narrow, leafy panicle in May and June. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

- Fortunei.** The most upright in growth, broad, deep green foliage, turning purplish in the autumn. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.
- Intermedia.** (Border Forsythia). Erect growing, but when full grown the branches arch gracefully and bear clouds of deep yellow flowers. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.
- Spectabilis.** Of Intermedia character with very broad, heavier flowers. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.
- Suspensa** (Weeping Forsythia). This variety has long, drooping branches with bright rosettes of yellow bloom and shiny leaves. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.



Forsythia Fortunei

Flowering Deciduous Shrubs - Continued

Honeysuckle - *Lonicera*

The upright Honeysuckles have bright, pretty flowers, followed by showy berries that last through the fall.

Bella Albida. Flowers white in great fragrant clusters followed by ropes of red berries which remain all summer. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Fragrantissima. (Winter Honeysuckle). Handsome foliage, half evergreen and white or slightly blushed; sweet scented flowers produced early, sometimes before the leaves appear; low spreading habit. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Grandiflora rosea (Pink Tartarian). The tallest bush and the largest flowers, beautiful and rounded leaves of a lively green shade. In June thickly spangled with starry, tender, rose-pink bloom. Very attractive. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Korolkowi floribunda (Broad Blue Leaf Honeysuckle). Blue-gray foliage bespangled in early summer with cherry-pink bells which give place to an abundance of glittering red berries. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Maackii. (Amur). One of the most desirable. The flowers are white passing to yellow, and are followed by great masses of attractive, bright red berries, which remain on the plant until late in the winter. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Morrowi (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A shrub with wide spreading branches and leaves which are dark green above and grayish beneath. The creamy white flowers in May and June are followed by bright red fruits, ripening in August and lasting until late in the fall; very decorative. 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). A big, graceful bush that bears a profusion of pink flowers in June which show up well against the foliage. These are followed by an abundance of bright red berries. Does well in partial shade. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-5 ft., 50c each.

Tatarica alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). Flowers blush-white; very hardy and dense. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Syringatha (Lilac Honeysuckle). Attractive but little known; slow growing shrub; fragrant, pale, rosy lilac flowers. 18-24 in., 50c; 2-3 ft., 75c each.

Hydrangea

The massiveness of bloom on these valuable shrubs and their long blooming season assures them a place in every grouping where solid white effects are required.

Arborescens (Hills of Snow). The flowers are, in a large way, similar to the familiar "Snowball" in appearance, conspicuously white and imposing. July and September. 12-18 in., 25c; 18-24 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Paniculata grandiflora. If severely pruned every spring before the leaf buds open, will get to be very dense, dwarf clumps of compact plumes. First snowy white, then pink, then reddish bronze and green. August till autumn. 12-18 in., 25c; 18-24 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Hypericum - Gold Flower

Aureum (Golden St. Johnswort). Brilliant yellow flowers in July and August. Even in a dry rocky place will maintain a neat, cheerful habit and covering of blue-green foliage. 18-24 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Densiflorum. Dense flowering St. Johnswort. Yellow, very free flowering. July to September. Good for sandy soil. 2-yr. plants, 35c each.

Patulum Henryi (Japanese Hypericum). An evergreen, spreading shrub with purplish arching branches, flowers in large cymes. July and September. 2-yr. plants, 50c each.

Prolificum. One of the finest with handsome, large, yellow flowers and shining green foliage; continuous bloomer from July to September. 2-yr. plants, 50c each.

Ilex - Black Alder or Winterberry

Verticulata. A handsome, deciduous form of Holly, of slow development to 6 or 8 feet, at its best in moist soil. Although its small June flowers are numerous and foliage darkly lustrous, the sparkling masses of crimson fruits which appear in October represent its greatest charm and carry its value far into the winter. 18-24 in., 35c; 2-2½ ft., 50c; 2½-3 ft., 75c each.

Kerria

Japonica (Globe Flower). A green-branched shrub with nicely cut leaves, conspicuous in winter; abundant yellow flowers throughout the summer. The foliage becomes yellow in the autumn. 18-24 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Kolkwitzia Amabilis - Beauty Bush

See page 43.

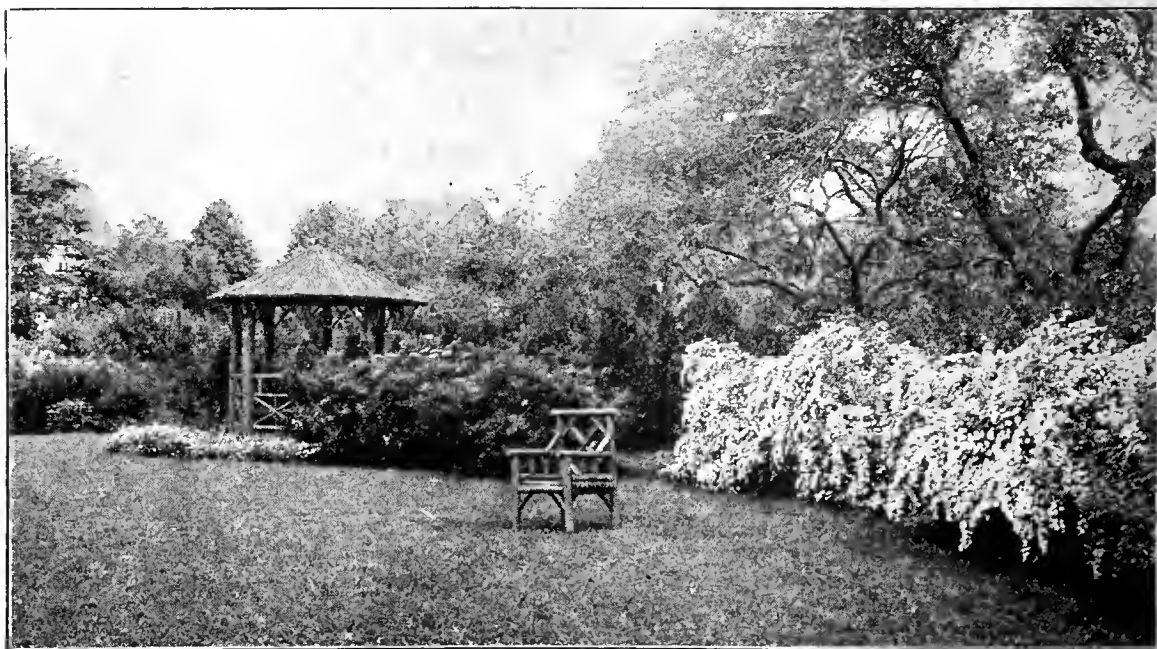
Lilac - *Syringa*

One of the most popular spring flowers, not only in the garden but for cutting. Its sweet fragrance permeates the air and the beautiful shadings seem to have reached the highest of delicate and refined beauty.

Common Purple. The best known of all Lilacs. Strong, vigorous, upright; dark green foliage, large clusters of fragrant, purplish flowers in May. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-5 ft., 50c each.

Common White. Similar to the Common Purple but with white flowers; a week earlier than those of any other variety. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Persian Purple. One of the most famous Lilacs; arching branches and very fragrant, pale purple flowers in rather loose, broad panicles, and opening late in the spring. 2-3 ft., 40c; 3-4 ft., 60c; 4-5 ft., 75c each.



Flowering Deciduous Shrubs - Continued

LILAC—Continued

Japonica (Japanese Tree Lilac). White flowers in June-July, large long panicles, large foliage; upright. 3-4 ft., 50c; 4-5 ft., 75c; 5-6 ft., \$1.00 each.

Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). A sturdy, vigorous shrub with tree-like growth, dark shining leaves, and bluish purple flowers. It is especially valuable for its late bloom. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c; 4-5 ft., 75c each.

Rothomagensis (Chinese Lilac). Resembles the Persian Lilac in its large, open heads of violet-blue flowers, which appear in June. One of the finest. 2-3 ft., 40c each.

Villosa (Late Lilac). A stout, branching shrub with bright green foliage. The flowers, which are borne in panicles, are light purple in bud, rosy white when open, and very fragrant. Valuable for its late blooming. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Hybrids (French Named Varieties). Bush form; all on own roots. Many varieties in both single and double. Ask for assortment of varieties. 18-24 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c; 4-5 ft., \$1.00; 5-6 ft., \$1.50.

Magnolia

Soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia). Here is the spectacular member of this glorious family. Every branch plays its part in effectively covering the whole shrub with great purplish pink cups in early spring. In small plants the white inner side of the flowers give a bicolor effect. When trained in one stem as a tree, the large bold foliage is effective. 2-3 ft., \$2.00; 3-4 ft., \$3.00; 4-5 ft., \$4.00 each.

Myrica - Northern Bayberry

See Broadleaf Evergreen Shrubs, page 51.

Peach - Amygdalus

Persica (Double Flowering Peach). A glorious flowering form of our plain garden peach; deep pink flowers, early in spring. 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Philadelphus - Syringa

(Mockorange)

Coronarius (Garland Syringa). Tall growing shrub with upright branches, has a great profusion of pure white flowers; delightfully fragrant in June. Handsome green foliage. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-5 ft., 50c each.

Coronarius aureus (Golden). A graceful, dwarf variety with bright yellow foliage which retains its color throughout the season, making it very effective for contrast in shrubbery planting. 18-24 in., 35c each.

Grandiflora. Large, creamy white flowers; vigorous growth; fine large foliage. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

Lemoine. Rather low growing with erect branches covered with small, showy white flowers. Fragrant. 18-24 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each.

Lemoine, Bouquet Blanc. Double white flowers; fragrant. 18-24 in., 35c each.

Lemoine, Norma. Single white flowers; height of *Spiraea Van Houttei*. 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Virginal. Handsome, erect, very large, double flowers in June and continues to bloom on new shoots all summer and fall. Sweetly fragrant. 18-24 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each.

Photinia Villosa

Of varying height but normally medium, liberally set with small corymbs of white flowers in June. The foliage is gorgeously red in the fall with bird-proof, scarlet fruit clusters half through winter. 3-4 ft., 50c each.

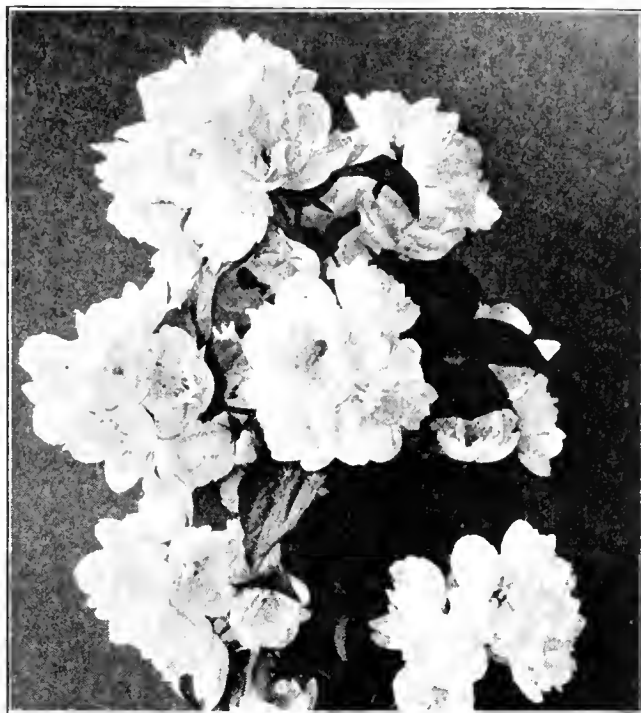
Physocarpus

Monogynus (Dwarf Ninebark). One of the most adaptable shrubs for foundation planting. Tolerant of part shade. Intermediate in growth between *Spiraea* and *Barberry*, and will take the place of either. Creamy flowers in June. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

Opulifolius (Ninebark). Pinkish white flowers in June; tall bushy plant; vigorous grower; good in shade. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c;

Opulifolius aureus. Yellow-leaved form of the above. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c.

Our Lovely Lilacs are Sweet Scented



Philadelphus, Virginal

Plum - Prunus

Cistena. Dwarfier growing than the other purple plum varieties, more compact with glossier leaves and much more red in its purple color. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c; 4-5 ft., \$1.00 each.

Newport (Purple-Leaved). Small tree; new; flowers rosy white, fruit magenta-red. 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Tomentosa (Nanking Cherry). White flowers before the leaves appear. Light red fruits; very showy. A small, compact tree-like bush. Grows 6 to 7 feet high. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.

Triloba (Double-Flowered). A charming shrub of vigorous growth. Very early in the spring before the leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double, light pink blossoms. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.

Privet - Ligustrum

Amur River. A tall growing, upright plant with dark green, lustrous leaves and white flowers, like bunches of little white Lilacs. Perfectly hardy. 12-18 in., \$5.00 per 100; 18-24 in., \$7.00 per 100; 2-3 ft., \$9.00 per 100; 3-4 ft., \$12.00 per 100.

California. Quick growing, straight, densely clothed shoots; the foliage in precise arrangement, a dark shiny green. 12-18 in., \$3.00 per 100; 18-24 in., \$5.00 per 100; 2-3 ft., \$7.00 per 100.

English (Vulgaris). An old-time garden type of informal habit. Gray-green bark and foliage with white flowers and shining black berries. 3-4 ft., \$15.00 per 100.

Ibolum (Hardy California). Lustrous foliage and quite similar to the (California) variety with erect branching habit and quick, substantial development. Creamy white flowers of pleasing fragrance. 3-4 ft., \$12.00 per 100.

Ibota (Japanese). Widespread, curving branches; very vigorous and hardy. The foliage is grayish green; showy, fragrant, white flowers in June, followed by persisting blue-black berries. 18-24 in., \$7.00 per 100; 2-3 ft., \$10.00 per 100; 3-4 ft., \$15.00 per 100.

Pyracantha - Crataegus

See Broadleaf Evergreen Shrubs, page 51.

Rhamnus - Buckthorn

Cathartica. A good, bushy background shrub, spiny, glittering. Black berries; dark green leaves. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Rhodotypos - Jetbead

Kerrioides (White Kerria). Foliage very large and lustrous; branches clustered with delicate white pendulous flowers in spring, followed by black berries which persist throughout the winter. 1½-2 ft., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Flowering Deciduous Shrubs - Continued

Rhus - Sumac

Canadensis (Aromatic). (Fragrant Sumac). Spreading shrub with pretty lobed leaves. Flowers in small yellow clusters and bright red fruit; fine as an under-shrub or for rough rocky places. 18-24 in., 50c each.

Copallina (Shining Sumac). Showy crimson fruits; good autumn coloring. Makes show in poor arid situations; good for massing, glossy foliage. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.

Cotinus (Smoke Tree). (Purple Fringe). A much admired shrub for its clouds of purplish, misty flowers, borne in July. 2-3 ft., 75c; 3-4 ft., \$1.00 each.

Glabra (Smooth Sumac). Crimson fruits in bunches; rich autumn coloring; thrives in poor soils. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Typhina laciniata (Cutleaved Smooth Sumac). Cutleaved form of the type. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.

Ribes - Flowering Currant

Alpinum (Mountain Currant). Yellow flowers; good for shade. 18-24 in., 50c each.

Aureum (Golden). Smooth, shining foliage with beautiful yellow flowers; very fragrant, black fruit with a bluish bloom. 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Robinia - Rose-Acacia

Hispidula. A most desirable shrub, producing large, loose racemes of beautiful rose-pink flowers in June. 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Spiraea - Spirea

Anthony Waterer. Dwarf, bushy, of spreading type with large corymbs brilliantly colored rosy crimson. Very free flowering. 12-15 in., 25c; 15-18 in., 35c; 18-24 in., 50c each.

Arguta. Dwarf, feathery foliage and very profuse white flowers. 18-24 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Billiardii. Dense spikes of rosy pink flowers that crown sparsely twiggy, erect branches. For shrubby groups, natural plantings, and moist places. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

Douglasii. Spikes of beautiful deep rose colored flowers, contrasted against the white, downy leaves. 18-24 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Dwarf Ninebark (*Opulifolia nana*). Dwarf, desirable for foundation or mass planting; foliage small, flowers creamy white, red seed-pods. Plant very desirable. Resembles *Stephanandra*, but much hardier and more vigorous in growth. Very attractive. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

Froebeli. Dwarf and similar to *Anthony Waterer*, but a trifle taller with broader leaves. Bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs during July and August. 18-24 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

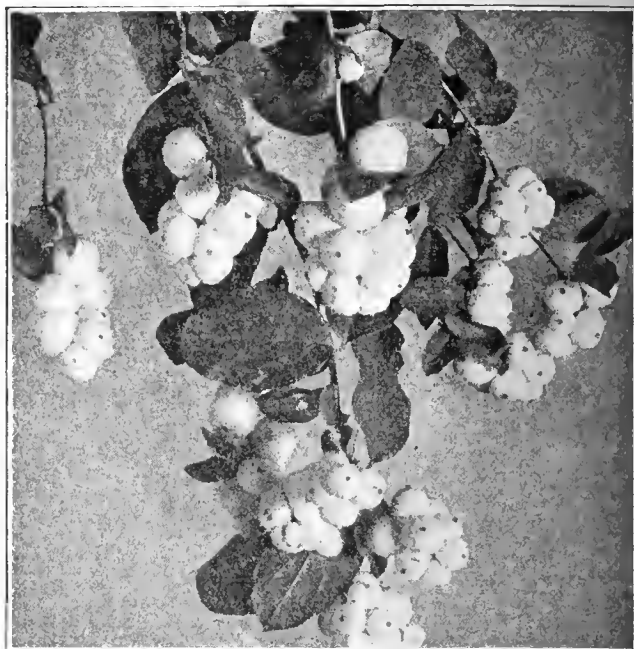
Golden (*Aurea*). Upright growth, white flowers, young foliage of bright yellow, changing to golden bronze in the fall. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-5 ft., 50c each.

Opulifolia (*Physocarpus*, *Ninebark*). Of vigorous growth with flat clusters of white flowers followed by red fruit; foliage similar to the *Guelder Rose*. Tall. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-5 ft., 50c each.

Prunifolia. (True Bridal Wreath). Graceful shrub with fine, tiny, double white flowers in great masses along the stems in May. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.



Spiraea, Anthony Waterer



Symphoricarpos Racemosus

Sorbifolia (Ash-Leaved). Fluffy heads of white flowers. June to August. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Trichocarpa. (Korean). Compact, spreading bush with angular, rigid, and arching shoots, and the snow-white flowers are freely borne at the ends of the short lateral shoots in rounded or dome-shaped clusters. It is in full beauty of blossom when the flowers of the *Van Houttei* *Spiraea* are past. 18-24 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Van Houttei. The finest of all *Spiraea*s. Its graceful, arching branches are covered in June with beautiful bunches of tiny white flowers. When out of bloom, its handsome, bluish green foliage makes it very desirable. 18-24 in., 15c; 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-5 ft., 50c each.

Stephanandra

Flexuosa. A beautiful Japanese shrub, closely allied to the *Spiraea*s, of fountain-like habit with graceful, spreading and drooping branches, and handsome, deeply cut foliage. In June its pure white flowers appear in panicle racemes. Especially suitable for borders of other shrubs and rocky banks. 18-24 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Symphoricarpos

Highly valued for use in densely shaded situations.

Chenaultii. A bushier variety than the common Snowberry, covered with pink berries in summer and autumn. 18-24 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each.

Mollis (Spreading Snowberry). Pink flowers in June and July; white fruits; used for low plantings; a more profuse berry producer and thus superior to *racemosus*. 2-3 ft., 35c each.

Racemosus (Snowberry). Inconspicuous, rose-colored flowers in June, followed by large, clustered, milk-white fruits which remain far into the winter. The combination of pink flowers and white berries on the same twig is very charming. Foliage rounded, clean, fresh looking. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

Vulgaris (Indian Currant; Coralberry). Similar to the Snowberry except that its fruits are dull red and that the smaller berries cluster in thick ropes along the stems. Foliage small, closely set. Plant more dwarf. Vigorous grower. 18-24 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each.

Tamarix

Africana (African Tamarix). An ornamental shrub of graceful appearance with light feathery foliage and long, slender racemes of pinkish flowers in early summer. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

Gallica (French Tamarix). Slender, spreading branches; leaves dull bluish green. Buds are globose, the flowers flesh-white in delicately panicle racemes. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Odessana (Odessa Tamarix). Characteristic bluish green foliage with pink flowers in August. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Pentandra (*Hispidula Aestivalis*). Branches unusually purple, leaves glaucous or pale green; flowers pink in large panicles. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Flowering Deciduous Shrubs - Continued

Viburnum

A group of shrubs with wide diversity of character and common names, ranging from 5 to 12 feet in height. They bloom lavishly in spring and vividly brighten the autumn with gleaming fruits and richly colored foliage.

Acerifolium (Maple-Leaved Viburnum). White flowers in May; bunches of glittering black berries that in autumn stand out against the gorgeous pink to purple foliage. Does well in shade. 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Americanum (High Bush Cranberry). Similar to *Opulus* but more open and spreading, with longer, more numerous, more visible and longer lasting fruits of a bright scarlet shade persisting from July until spring, mainly because the birds will not eat them. 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Carlesii (Fragrant Viburnum). Waxy pink, deliciously fragrant flowers appear in little round clusters as the leaves are unfolding; likes a well-drained sunny spot; has greater spread than height. 18-24 in., \$1.25; 24-30 in., \$1.75 each.

Cassinoides (Withe-rod). Broad, flat-topped panicles of creamy white in early summer, followed by pink berries which change to blue. 18-24 in., 50c; 2-3 ft., 75c each.

Dentatum (Arrow-wood). Curious, dentated leaves, roughly heart-shaped, assuming rich purple and red shades in fall. White flowers in June, followed by crimson berries which turn blue in autumn. Grows in partial shade. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Large, foliage silvery underneath; white flowers in May and June. Fruits color unequally from crimson to black, causing a most charming combination of colors throughout the summer. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c; 4-5 ft., 75c each.

Lentago (Nannyberry). Creamy white, very fragrant flowers, light glossy green foliage, and oval, bluish black berries. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.

Molle. Similar to the *Dentatum* but has broader, darker foliage, larger fruits, and is a splendid novelty in the shrub border. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). One of the best for general planting. Very fine in flower. Flowers are white, in panicles, and are followed by red berries, resembling cranberries, which remain until early winter. Foliage is large, 3-lobed and coarsely toothed. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c; 4-5 ft., 75c each.

Opulus Nanum. A very dwarf, compact, rounded shrub with darkly lustrous, irregular leaves, and reddish twigs. It bears no flowers but is very valuable for low edging in lieu of the less hardy boxwood. 8-10 in., 35c; 10-12 in., 50c each.

Opulus Sterile (Common Snowball; Guelder Rose). Globes of pure white flowers. Very striking. 18-24 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c; 4-5 ft., 75c each.

Plicatum (Japan Snowball). Very handsome with white flowers, individual flowers are large, bush grows in picturesque manner and the dark green foliage is beautifully crimped. 1½-2 ft., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Pubescens. A pretty dwarf species with compact, upright habit, greenish white flowers in June and black fruit in the autumn. Foliage colors well in autumn and is very desirable for foundation planting. 18-24 in., 50c; 3-4 ft., \$1.00 each.

Sieboldi (Siebold Viburnum). Treelike, few stemmed shrub with handsome dark green foliage; creamy flowers and berries that start out green changing to pink and then to black. 2-3 ft., 50c; 4-5 ft., \$1.00 each.

Tomentosum. A single flowered form of the Japan Snowball blooming in large, flat umbel-like cymes with marginal white flowers in May. Bush broad and symmetrical, bronze-green foliage, purple beneath. Fruits red, changing to black. The most beautiful of all Viburnums. 1½-2 ft., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Vitex - Chaste Tree

Agnus-Castus. Dainty shrub; lilac flowers in August and September; gray-green, star-shaped leaves; prefers sun. 2-yr., 35c; 3-yr., 50c each.

Macrophylla (Large Chaste Tree). A distinctive and very desirable medium size shrub not yet in general use; of graceful, open, airy habit. The leaves are very large, deep pointed like stars; creating a charming effect of informality with their different facings around the bush. From July till early frosts, there is a fairly continuous display of beautiful, large, distended, upright panicles in clusters; the color a rich shade of lavender-blue. 2-yr., 50c each.

Weigela - Diervilla

Flowers of the Weigelas resemble those of wild Azaleas, and, like them, have been confused with the Honeysuckles.

Abel Carriere. Blooms May and June; rose-carmine flowers with yellow spot. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Amabilis (Rose Weigela). Vigorous and attractive with light pink flowers, freely borne on the spreading canes. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Candida (Snow Weigela). Ivory-white flowers almost cover the graceful, arching branches. Useful in group and border plantings and as a specimen. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Eva Rathke (Red-Flowering Weigela). Remarkably free bloomer. Flowers are very distinct in color, being a rich reddish purple, quite different from the other varieties. Medium to dwarf. 18-24 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each.

Floribunda (Crimson Weigela). Very free flowering, vigorous growing. Flowers brownish crimson in the bud, opening to bright crimson. 2-3 ft., 35c each.

Hendersoni. One of the strongest growing varieties with large flowers of deep rose. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c; 4-5 ft., 50c each.

Rosea (Pink Weigela). Handsome rose-colored flowers. Bush medium size. More symmetrical in growth than most Weigelas. Free flowering. 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

Variegata. Leaves broadly margined creamy white; flowers pink. Dwarf. One of the most useful and choice variegated leaved shrubs. 18-24 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c each.

Witch Hazel - Hamamelis

Virginiana. Its queer, yellow flowers appear in November after the leaves have fallen, which gives it a unique interest. Will thrive in partial shade. 2-3 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c each.



Broadleaf Evergreen Shrubs

With Choice Associating Shrubs and Vines

This group contains some of the choicest shrubs, notable not only because of their evergreen habit but because of their highly prized flowers and berries, and adaptability to shade. They are very useful for foundation planting, for filling in beds of evergreens and for lawn specimens. Included here is the valuable evergreen vine, Euonymus, so useful as wall covers, garden hedges, and ground cover.



Azalea Mollis



Cotoneaster Divaricata

Azalea

Not "Evergreen" but listed here because of its normal association with the other items under this heading.

Mollis (Chinese Azalea). Dwarf growing, bushy, well-branched with attractive foliage. The flowers are a variable orange-tan, yellow and red, providing a fiery brilliancy of color into late spring landscapes. Plant thrives in both sunny and semi-shaded locations and is very hardy. 9-12 in., 90c; 12-15 in., \$1.50; 15-18 in., \$2.00 each. B&B.

Boxwood - Buxus Sempervirens

A hardy outdoor type. It is slow growing, so that with slight shearing it may be utilized as a dwarf box edging for garden, beds and walks. No other edging is its equal in refinement and lustrous beauty. 12 in., \$1.00 each. B&B.

Comptonia

Asplenifolia (Sweet Fern). An attractive under-shrub with fernlike scented foliage. Splendid in masses for covering slopes. Thrives under neglect. 15-18 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c each.

Cotoneaster

Dielsiana (Diel's Cotoneaster). Has slender arching branches, pinkish flowers and small foliage. Bright red fruits add to its beauty. 2-3 ft., 75c; 3-4 ft., \$1.00 each. B&B.

Racemiflora soongarica (Coral-Fruited Cotoneaster). The wide-spreading branches are loaded with coral berries, contrasting vividly with the round gray-green leaves. Plant in the open and give space to develop, at least 5 feet apart. 2-3 ft., 75c; 3-4 ft., \$1.00 each. B&B.

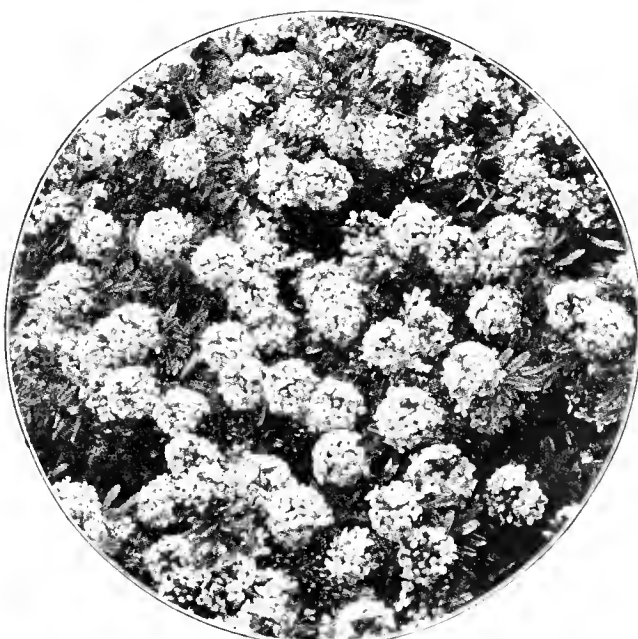
Divaricata (Spreading Cotoneaster). When studded with scarlet fruits, this shrub justifies a choice position. Vigorous and spreading with good clean foliage. 2-3 ft., 75c; 3-4 ft., \$1.00 each. B&B.

Cytisus

Scoparius (Scotch Broom). The long slender bright green branches are always conspicuous, particularly when the pea-shaped yellow flowers appear in the spring. 18-24 in., 75c; 2-2½ ft., \$1.00 each. B&B.

Daphne - Garland Flower

Cneorum. A very dwarf shrub, almost evergreen, with spreading branches on which the narrow, inch-long leaves are crowded, making very pretty trails of blue-green foliage. The soft pink flowers appear profusely during April and May and at intervals throughout the summer; very small and dainty in terminal clusters with a distinct and very pleasing sweet fragrance. 6-9 in., 50c; 9-12 in., 75c; 12-15 in., \$1.25 each. B&B.



Daphne Cneorum

Broadleaf Evergreen Shrubs



Euonymus Radicans

Pachysandra - Japanese Spurge

Terminalis. One of the best ground covering plants, particularly valuable in shade, averaging 6 to 8 inches in height and branching freely into a dense mat. Its shapely indented foliage is particularly evergreen; thick, rubbery, lustrous dark green. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Pyracantha

(Firethorn or Evergreen Thorn)

There is no other fruiting evergreen shrub that is so attractive throughout the year as this Fiery Thorn and which will succeed in any fairly sunny position, developing into a shapely plant 6 or more feet high. It may be planted either in connection with other shrubs or as a single specimen or may be trained with wonderful effect against a wall. Its large trusses of white flowers are followed in summer by an abundance of brilliant orange-scarlet berries, which, remaining on the plants throughout the winter, produce a gorgeous effect.

Coccinea. A shrub attaining 6 feet; suitable for a hedge; dense growing; thorny and semi-evergreen. Orange berries not numerous; flowers white; free blooming. 18-24 in., \$1.00; 24-30 in., \$1.50 each. B&B.

C. Lalandi. More open growing and taller than Coccinea; is very heavy fruiting and berries persist a long time—an improvement over Coccinea in the matter of fruiting. 15-18 in., \$1.00; 18-24 in., \$1.25; 24-30 in., \$1.75. B&B.

Viburnum

Carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum). Waxy pink, deliciously fragrant flowers appear in little round clusters as the leaves are unfolding. Likes a well drained, sunny spot; has greater spread than height; foliage nice green. 18-24 in., \$1.00; 2-2½ ft., \$1.25; 2½-3 ft., \$1.75 each. B&B.

Vinca Minor - Hardy Myrtle

A trailing evergreen for carpeting where it is too shady for grass; on sloping banks not too dry. Single lilac-blue flowers in early summer. 2-yr. plants, 15c each; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

Euonymus

Radicans (Winter Creeper, Trailing). A fine, practically evergreen vine with small, rich green foliage and pink fruits. For covering rocky banks, climbing rough walls, tree trunks, etc., also for vases, baskets, and borders of beds. This type is narrow-leaved and completely matting, and used for general covering. 2-yr., 35c; 3-yr., 50c; 4-yr., 75c each. B&B.

Vegetus (Evergreen Bittersweet). Hardy, of quite shrubby character, its rounded leaves close covering, glossy evergreen throughout most of the winter; showily spangled with orange-red berries. 2-yr., 50c; 3-yr., 75c; 4-yr., \$1.00 each. B&B.

Ilex

Verticillata (Winterberry). Hardy shrub; bright red fruits practically throughout the winter. 18-24 in., 50c; 2-2½ ft., 75c; 2½-3 ft., \$1.00 each. B&B.

Mahonia

Aquifolia (Holly-Leaved Ashberry). A beautiful evergreen shrub with smooth shining holly leaves; bright yellow flower clusters in May, and blue berries. The leaf color varies capriciously through the year, assuming various shades of green with flecks of red and bronze. 12-15 in., 75c; 15-18 in., \$1.00; 18-24 in., \$1.50; 2-2½ ft., \$2.00 each. B&B.

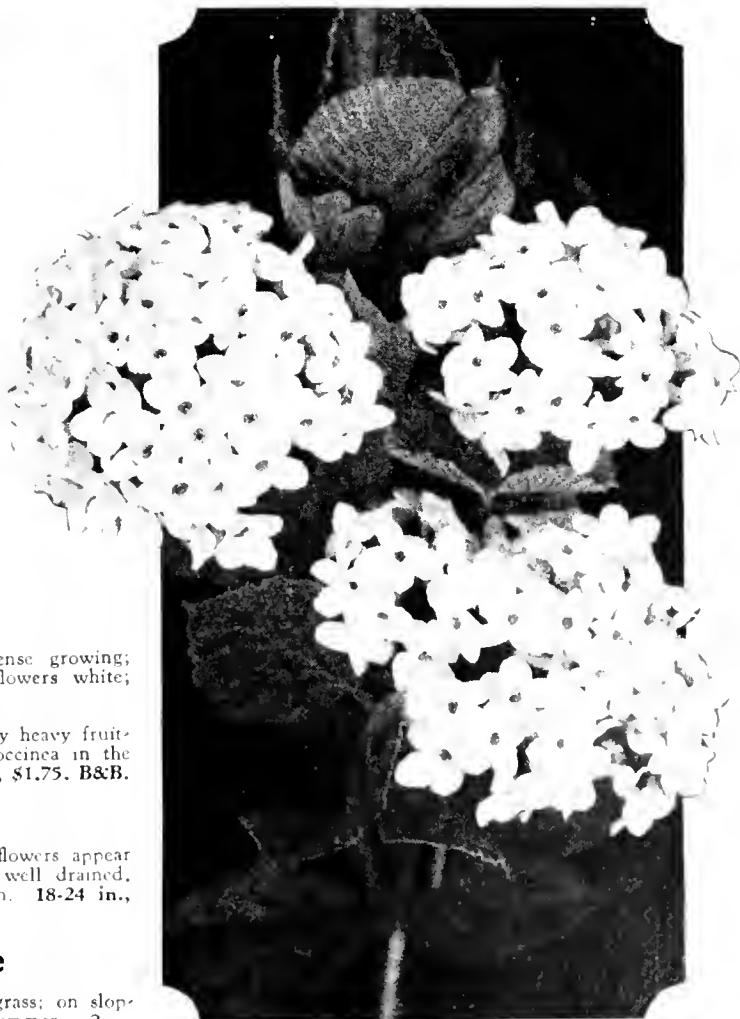
Myrica - Northern Bayberry

(Wax Myrtle)

Carolinensis (Cerifera). Shining, deep green leaves, almost evergreen, and having a rich fragrance; small, bluish berries with a coating of waxy substance. Grows 3 to 5 feet high and bushy. Very hardy, excellent for seashore planting. 15-18 in., 75c; 18-24 in., \$1.00; 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each. B&B.

Pachistima

Canbyi (Canby Pachistima). Somewhat resembles a miniature box bush. In an open, moist place will gradually spread to make a pleasing glossy green mound. Useful in rock work or for edging. Easily grown when transplanted from pots. Potted, 25c each.



Viburnum Carlesi

Evergreens FOR YEAR ROUND BEAUTY

Contrary to popular belief evergreens are not difficult to grow. In fact, they are as easily grown as most shrubs, but grow more slowly. They should, however, be freshly dug from the nursery and replanted immediately, before they have time to become dried by the sun and wind. Dig a hole large enough to accommodate the ball of ground and fill in around the roots with fine soil, packing well. They should be watered thoroughly when planted and repeat the watering after a few days.

Evergreens should be selected and placed even more carefully than trees and shrubs as they are definite in habit, texture and color. They remain the same in the landscape at all seasons, their only change being an increase in height and spread.

The types of evergreens used in foundation planting, that is, around the house, range from the tall pyramidal forms to the low creeping forms. The tall, narrow types are suitable for the corners and give accent at the doorway, gateway, or garden entrance. Among these are the pyramidal Arbor-Vitae, Siberian Arbor-Vitae, Columnar Juniper, Irish Juniper, and Red Cedar.

Low growing, spreading types are used in front of the pyramidal forms, and to fill in under windows, between entrance and corner. In this group are Pfitzer's Juniper, Savin's Juniper, Japanese Yew, Mugho Pine, Siberian Arbor-Vitae. For edging, to make the evergreen planting complete, Pachysandra (Japanese Spurge) is invaluable.

The charm of conifers is in their variety of form, their dependability in giving beauty of color every month in the year and in their feeling of strength and ruggedness. In winter harsh and bleak landscapes are enlivened and given a feeling of warmth by their dark beauty and gentle lines and in summer they impart a sense of coolness. For formal or informal hedges, screens or windbreaks, they are invaluable.

Care must be used in the choice, location and spacing of evergreens, for many, like most of the Hemlocks and the Firs, will reach an eventual height of thirty to one hundred feet, while the Yews, some of the Arbor-Vitae and many of the Junipers are dwarf or spreading in habit.

More plantings are spoiled through crowding than through planting too sparsely—so allow plenty of room for future growth.

We are glad to give expert advice to customers as to best varieties and proper treatment for each need and use.

There are several common mistakes made in the planting of evergreens. Forest tree varieties such as White Pine, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine and Norway Spruce should never be used for the foundation planting. In a few years they will be out of scale with their surroundings, as they are of tall, rank growth. They have their place, however, in large group plantings, in screen plantings, and in the background.

Evergreens, in general, are not tolerant of shade. Junipers, one of the best types for foundation plantings, particularly dislike shade. The Juniper is one of the most valuable of the evergreens because of the many variations in form and color. It ranges from a creeping form to an upright, pyramidal form, and from blue-green to dark green in color. Other evergreens which will not tolerate shade are Arbor-Vitae, Retinosporas, Pines and Spruces. One type of evergreen, however, grows well in partial shade, and that is the Yew (*Taxus*). This is also a very hardy evergreen and will withstand city conditions.

Some semi-evergreens and most of the broad-leaved evergreens will also grow in partially shaded places, but some require acid soil. In this group can be included Kalmia, Rhododendron, Leucothoe, Pieris, and Azalea. There is another group of broad-leaved evergreens which are not so particular as to acid soil, or are at least indifferent to lime in the soil. In this group can be included Pachysandra, Pyracantha, Mahonia, and Euonymus. Euonymus is a good filler for foundation plantings as it does well in either sun or shade and can withstand the wind.

The coming trend seems to be toward more tasteful plantings of the rarer, slower-growing kinds of evergreens, some of which have been mentioned above.

Maintenance. When dry weather comes in the latter part of June, July, August and early September, it is advisable to water newly planted evergreens, especially for first two or three weeks after transplanting. When watering becomes a necessity, do not water every day but at intervals of once a week or ten days. A thorough soaking twice a week is far more beneficial than a daily sprinkling of the top soil.



Evergreens are Exceptionally Fine in Border Plantings

Evergreens FOR YEAR ROUND BEAUTY

Prices include cost of balling and burlapping.
Prices on larger sizes on application.

Arbor-Vitae - Thuya

This group of evergreens contains plants all of which are definite in form, pyramidal or globe, and therefore of a formal nature. All in this group are good for foundation planting, and most of them can be used as hedging.

American. Bright green leaves; pyramid with broad base. Excellent as a hedge plant.

2-2½ ft.	\$0.75
2½-3 ft.	1.00
3-3½ ft.	1.25

Douglas. Narrow pyramid with green foliage.

3-3½ ft.	\$1.50
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Douglas, Golden. Broad pyramid with golden green foliage.

18-24 in.	\$0.75
2-2½ ft.	1.00
2½-3 ft.	1.25
3-3½ ft.	1.50

Columbia. Strong habit; foliage broad with a beautiful silver variegation. Very hardy. Plicate or Pacific Coast type of Arbor-Vitae that we have found hardy in the vicinity of Buffalo.

18-24 in.	\$0.75
2-2½ ft.	1.00
2½-3 ft.	1.25
3-3½ ft.	1.50
3½-4 ft.	1.75

Globe. Forms a dense, low, natural globe; good green.

18-21 in.	\$1.25
21-24 in.	1.50

Lutea (George Peabody). A moderate upright grower. Foliage golden yellow and retained well throughout the year. Very good for producing colored contrast effects.

15-18 in.	\$0.75
18-24 in.	1.00
2-2½ ft.	1.25



Globe Arbor-Vitae

American Arbor-Vitae

Pyramidal. Narrow, columnar shape; bright green foliage. Splendid accent plant.

18-24 in.	\$0.75
2-2½ ft.	1.00
2½-3 ft.	1.25
3-3½ ft.	1.50
3½-4 ft.	1.75



A Tastefully Arranged Evergreen Foundation Planting

Evergreens the Best in the Country . . . Come and Make Your Own Selections

Evergreens FOR YEAR ROUND BEAUTY

Prices on larger sizes on application.

ARBOR-VITAE—Continued

Standishi (Standish's Arbor-Vitae). Rather thick, bright green foliage. Handsome tree with rather broad head, quite different from other species.

2½-3 ft.	\$2.00
3-3½ ft.	2.50
3½-4 ft.	3.00

Wareana (Siberian or Ware's). A superb variety. Similar to American but darker, heavier and fuller foliage. Holds its color during the winter and bears trimming well.

18-24 in.	\$1.00
2-2½ ft.	1.25
2½-3 ft.	1.50

Woodward (Occidentalis Woodwardi). One of the best of the globe-shaped Arbor-Vitae; grows naturally in that form. Well adapted for use in borders, foundation planting and tubs.

21-24 in.	\$1.50
24-28 in.	2.00
28-30 in.	2.50

Fir - Abies

Douglas. Conical form, spreading branches, pendulous; tall grower.

2½-3 ft.	\$1.50
3-4 ft.	2.00
4-5 ft.	2.50

Hibernica (Irish). Erect, slender and formal in habit; foliage sage-green, very compact, making a splendid column.

15-18 in.	\$0.75
18-24 in.	1.00
2-2½ ft.	1.25
2½-3 ft.	1.50

Pfitzeriana. Bushy, spreading plant; gray-green foliage with feathery effect. Good in foundation planting.

12-15 in.	\$0.80
15-18 in.	1.10
18-24 in.	1.50
2-2½ ft.	2.00

Sabina. Dense, dark green foliage; spreading; branches semi-erect; foundation planting.

12-15 in.	\$0.75
15-18 in.	1.00
18-24 in.	1.25
2-2½ ft.	1.50

Juniper - Juniperus

This group of evergreens comprises the most varied types, with many variations in form, color and size. It is one of the most useful groups of all the evergreens, and especially good in foundation planting, as it supplies the upright forms for accent and the lower, spreading forms for filling in between accent material and under windows.

Andorra (*J. depressa plumosa*). Low, spreading form; excellent winter color; good for filler.

12-15 in.	\$0.75
15-18 in.	1.00
18-24 in.	1.25
24-30 in.	1.50

Canadensis. A very hardy, dense, grayish green type of especial value in rockeries and for ground covering. The main branches are unusually numerous and procumbent.

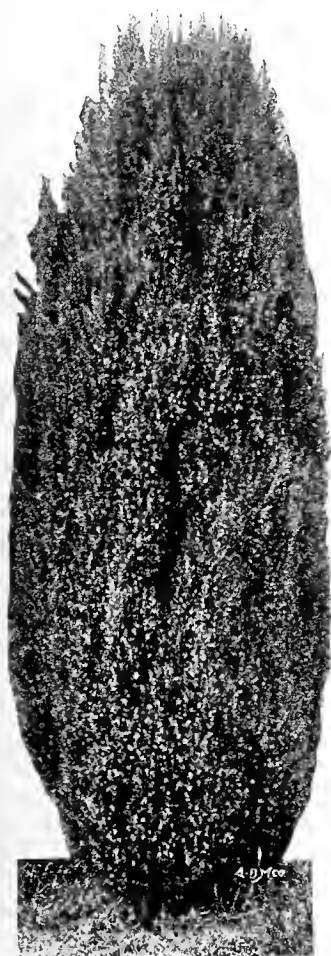
12-15 in.	\$0.50
15-18 in. ....	.75
18-24 in.	1.00
24-30 in.	1.50

Communis (Common Juniper). An upright type with sharp, gray-green foliage.

2 ft.	\$1.25
2½ ft.	1.75

Communis depressa. A lower form of the Common Juniper for dry banks and rockeries.

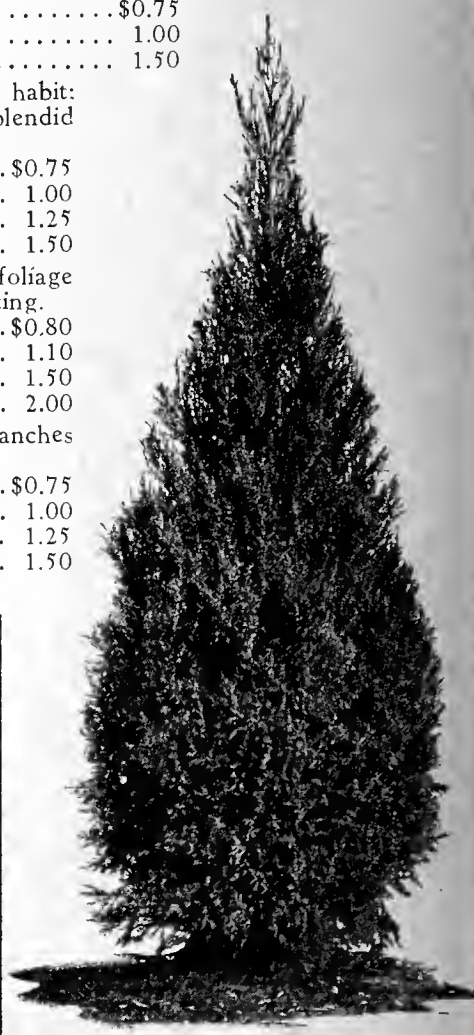
15-18 in.	\$0.75
18-24 in.	1.00
24-30 in.	1.50



Irish Juniper



Savin Juniper



Juniper Virginiana

Evergreens FOR YEAR ROUND BEAUTY

Prices on larger sizes on application.

JUNIPER—Continued

Sabina, Von Ehron. Fast grower; upright, wide-spreading; somewhat resembling Pfitzer's.

15-18 in.	\$1.00
18-24 in.	1.35
24-30 in.	1.75
30-36 in.	2.50

Sargenti. A new and rare creeping form with gray-green foliage; holds its color in winter; very hardy.

10-12 in.	\$1.00
12-15 in.	1.25

Squamata Meyeri. Rare and picturesque little evergreen. Deep blue with a touch of red at the tips—a distinctly unusual color combination.

15-18 in.	\$1.25
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Virginiana (Red Cedar). Pyramidal form; bright green leaves. Good accent plant.

5-6 ft.	\$4.00
6-7 ft.	5.00
7-8 ft.	6.00

Virginiana glauca. Tall, narrow column; distinct blue-gray foliage.

2-2½ ft.	\$2.00
2½-3 ft.	2.50

Virginiana Cannarti. Similar to J. virginiana, with deep, rich green foliage.

2-2½ ft.	\$2.00
2½-3 ft.	2.50

Virginiana Schotti. Tall, narrow column; lighter green than J. Cannarti.

2-2½ ft.	\$2.00
2½-3 ft.	2.50

Virginiana Burki. Forms a well shaped column of silvery gray until frost, then becomes overlaid with a flush of purple. Handsome.

2-2½ ft.	\$2.00
2½-3 ft.	2.50



Pfitzer's Juniper

Pine - Pinus

The Pines are handsome, upright, bushy evergreen trees which withstand smoky or windy situations. They are the long-needled type of evergreen. They are good to use as lawn specimens, in formal group plantings, hedges, or windbreaks. They are, as a class, not suitable for foundation planting except with large buildings. The Mugho Pine is an exception to this as it is a dwarf variety.

Austrian (Pinus nigra). A fine evergreen of the Christmas tree type, spreading at the base when fully grown to 12 feet or more, with dark green, long needles covering the vigorous and upcurved branches. Succeeds on poor soil and excellent for single or group planting about your grounds. Good for background.

2-2½ ft.	\$1.25
2½-3 ft.	1.50
3-3½ ft.	1.75
3½-4 ft.	2.25
4-5 ft.	2.75

Mugho (Mughus). A dwarf, globe-shaped evergreen, with dark green foliage. Each spring when the new growth starts it is covered with little shoots resembling hundreds of little candles. Very valuable where a low, dense, evergreen growth is desired. Very hardy. Useful for lawn decoration, rock work or covering hillsides.

24 in.	\$1.75
30 in.	2.00
36 in.	2.50
42 in.	3.00
48 in.	4.00

Resinosa (Red Pine). Succeeds on the poorest soil if well drained. Its dark green needles make a good background or windbreak, quite formal in effect.

4 ft.	\$2.00
5 ft.	3.00



Austrian Pine

Evergreens FOR YEAR ROUND BEAUTY

Prices on larger sizes on application.



Scotch Pine

PINE—Continued

Scotch (*Sylvestris*). One of the most rapid growing conifers with strong branches and short, stiff, bluish green foliage with red-brown bark. Makes a large, round-headed tree. Will thrive in rather moist situations.

5-6 ft.	\$4.00
6-8 ft.	6.00

White. Soft, flexible needles; bright green. Of rapid growth, picturesque in old age. One of the grandest of all native American conifers.

5-6 ft.	\$4.00
6-8 ft.	6.00
8-10 ft.	8.00

Retinospora - Chamaecyparis

This group of evergreens comprises a variety of forms and colors. They are usually of a fairly upright growth, of medium height in the evergreen family. They are very good in foundation planting and are perfectly hardy when in a sheltered situation.

Pisifera. Open and tall in growth with erect branches, pendulous at tips; foliage feathery, light green, glaucous beneath.

2-3 ft.	\$1.00
3-4 ft.	2.00
4-5 ft.	3.00
5-6 ft.	4.00
6-7 ft.	5.00

Pisifera aurea. A bright golden form, holding its color; one of the most exquisite. An ideal type for corners, etc.

2-3 ft.	\$1.00
3-4 ft.	2.00
4-5 ft.	3.00
5-6 ft.	4.00
6-7 ft.	5.00

Plumosa. Main stems are erect but side shoots assume a plumelike arrangement with the leaf points prominent. The branches are slender and pliable, imparting a feathery appearance. Of graceful habit with delicate, glaucous foliage.

2-3 ft.	\$1.00
3-4 ft.	2.00
4-5 ft.	3.00
5-6 ft.	4.00
6-7 ft.	5.00

Plumosa aurea. Similar to the Plumosa but of a golden yellow color; close and compact habit.

2-3 ft.	\$1.00
3-4 ft.	2.00
4-5 ft.	3.00
5-6 ft.	4.00
6-7 ft.	5.00

Spruce - Picea

These are among the most admired of the evergreens due to their beauty of symmetry, and upright habit of growth. Colors range from darkest green to a truly remarkable blue as typified by the Koster Blue Spruce. They will withstand smoky and windy situations. They are not suitable for house foundation planting, but are excellent for lawn specimens, informal group or border plantings, hedges or windbreaks.



Koster's Blue Spruce

Evergreens FOR YEAR ROUND BEAUTY

Prices on larger sizes on application.

SPRUCE—Continued

Pungens (Colorado Green). Handsome tree of symmetrical habit with light bluish green needles.

15-18 in.	\$0.50
18-24 in. ....	.75
2-2½ ft.	1.00
2½-3 ft.	1.25
3-3½ ft.	1.50
3½-4 ft.	2.00

Pungens glauca (Colorado Blue). Same as above but with thick, steel-blue foliage.

15-18 in.	\$1.00
18-24 in.	1.50
2-2½ ft.	2.00
2½-3 ft.	2.50
3-3½ ft.	3.00
3½-4 ft.	4.00

Pungens Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce). Probably the most widely known of all evergreens, due to the brilliant silvery blue foliage, which is kept uniform by grafting selected specimens. Spectacular as a lawn specimen and ideal for the color climax or contrast in mixed plantings.

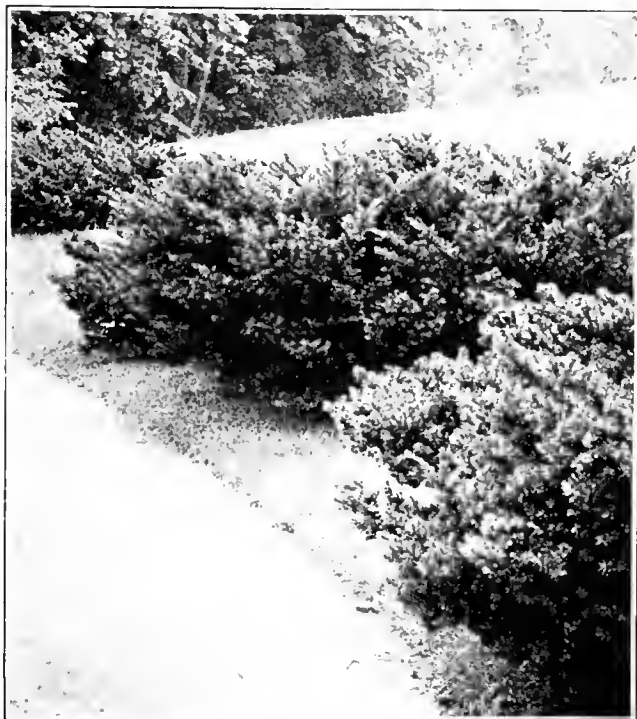
5-6 ft.	\$10.00
6-7 ft.	15.00
7-8 ft.	20.00
8-9 ft.	25.00

Excelsa (Norway). Quick growing; open, pyramidal habit; good windbreak.

18-24 in.	\$0.50
2-2½ ft. ....	.75
2½-3 ft.	1.00

Yew - Taxus

These are valuable evergreens for foundation planting, because of the luxuriant, dark green foliage, not too rapid growth, and especially because of its ability to withstand shade. They are the only narrow-leaved evergreens which will tolerate shade with the possible exception of the hemlock which is not especially suitable for foundation planting and will not tolerate smoky conditions as will Taxus. Taxus is also very hardy, and is not susceptible to diseases and insects.



Taxus Cuspidata

Cuspidata. The beautiful Japanese Yew of moderate bushy growth, the upright-spreading branches densely clothed with short leaves of dull green; hardiest of all Yews in this country, and a refined evergreen.

12-15 in.	\$1.25
15-18 in.	1.50
18-24 in.	2.00

Cuspidata capitata. An upright form of the above, and we hope is the answer for a dependable tall accent plant for foundation planting.

18-24 in.	\$2.00
24-30 in.	3.00



An Effective Foundation Planting of Arbor-Vitae and Junipers

Landscape Men Say: "Plant Yews, They Are Different"

Ornamental and Shade Trees

The most attractive homes are those with a few well-placed ornamental trees around them. Shade trees around the farm or city home will not only add to its beauty and comfort, but also will greatly increase its value. The term deciduous is applied to trees the leaves of which fall in autumn; generally classified as ornamental shade trees. No home, no matter how small, need be without the joy and comfort of abundant shade. Trees are a real part of a home—the cheapest part, and frequently neglected. In selecting trees, the first question is: What is the purpose the trees are to serve—shade for the house, path or avenue; lawn planting as single specimens or in groups; screens for undesirable objects, etc. Whatever the purpose, we will be glad to help you select the proper trees for your particular needs.

The following is a partial list of sizes we can furnish. Prices on larger or smaller sizes furnished on application.

Ailanthus - Tree of Heaven

GLANDULOSA. An extremely rapid growing, open-headed tree with palmlike foliage and greenish flowers in June. Withstands smoke and dust well. 6-8 ft., \$1.35 each.

Ash - Fraxinus

AMERICAN. Fairly rapid grower; assumes pleasing golden tones in autumn; good in moist soils; strong growing hardy tree; native. 8-10 ft., \$1.50; 10-12 ft., \$2.25 each.

Birch - Betula

ALBA (European White). Creamy white bark most effective against a background of evergreen. Has charming graceful upright habit and is most adaptable. 6-8 ft., \$1.50; 8-10 ft., \$2.00.

FASTIGIATA (Columnar White). Grows amazingly like a Lombardy Poplar and in time forms a dense, rugged column of dark green leaves. White bark; excellent where heavy formal effects are desired. 6-8 ft., \$1.50; 8-10 ft., \$2.00.

LACINIATA (Cut-Leaf Weeping). Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. Fine for lawn specimens. 5-6 ft., \$1.00; 6-8 ft., \$1.50; 8-10 ft., \$2.00; 10-12 ft., \$2.50 each.

PAPYRIFERA (Canoe Birch). The characteristic white bark is not evident until the trunk is 3 to 4 inches thick, but it is the cleanest white of all. A handsome long-lived tree. 6-8 ft., \$1.50; 8-10 ft., \$2.00.

PURPUREA (Purple Leaf White Birch). Graceful lawn specimen and accent tree. 6-8 ft., \$1.50; 8-10 ft., \$2.00.

Catalpa

BUNGEI (Umbrella Catalpa). Dwarf tree with globe-shaped head, grafted on stems 4 to 8 feet; leaves large, heart-shaped. Usually set in pairs on opposite sides of walk. 4-5 ft. stems, 75c; 5-6 ft. stems, 2-yr. heads, \$1.00; 6-7 ft. stems, 2-yr. heads, \$1.25 each.

SPECIOSA. A good looking tree developing quick shade. Large, heart-shaped downy leaves and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged violet, dotted purple and yellow. Noted for rapid, straight growth and durability. 8-10 ft., \$1.00 each.



Bechtel's Crab



Catalpa Bungei



Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch

Cornus - Dogwood

FLORIDA (White Flowering Dogwood). Flowers white, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, produced in spring before leaves appear; very abundant, showy and durable. Foliage grayish green, glossy, and handsome; in the autumn turning to deep red. Spreading, irregular form, growing 20 to 25 feet high. Used with telling effect in tall shrub backgrounds and corner groups, to inject sparkling white bloom in spring, and for crimson autumn foliage. 2-3 ft., 75c; 3-4 ft., \$1.00; 4-5 ft., \$1.50 each.

FLORIDA RUBRA (Red-Flowering Dogwood). Slower growing and more formally shaped with handsome red flowers. An attractive lawn specimen or group subject. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Cherry - Prunus

JAPAN WEEPING (C. subhirtella pendula). The "Rosebud Cherry," longest known of this wonderful family in American landscapes; popularized by its adaptability to small lawns where its swaying wands, so thickly studded with light pink bloom, are an outstanding incident of spring. Double. 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

KOFUGEN. Vigorously upright and symmetrical. Crimson buds expanding into double flowers that are red, fading to old rose. 5-6 ft., \$1.50 each.

KWANZAN. Usually in bush form but of good height; the flowers being very full and double, deep pink or old rose, varying in tone according to weather conditions. 5-6 ft., \$1.50 each.

SEROTINA (Black Cherry). A valuable native timber tree. Rapid grower and a fine lawn tree. 6-8 ft., \$1.00 each.

TOMENTOSA (Nanking Cherry). See Shrubs.

Crabs, Flowering - Malus

Rounded, compact, small trees, largely used in lawn groups and high shrub borders for their profuse early bloom, their dense, glossy handsome foliage which colors richly, and their ornamental fruits.

ATROSANGUINEA. A popular variety; early flowering semi-double, pink with splendid foliage and yellow fruit. 4-5 ft., \$1.00 each.

BACCATA (Siberian Crab). Very hardy; one of the earliest to bloom; pure white blossoms in great profusion, followed by wax-like yellow or red fruit. 5-6 ft., \$1.50 each.

BECHTEL'S. Grows to medium-sized tree; perfectly hardy, succeeds well in moist soils. When in bloom appears to be covered with delicate pink, perfectly double small Roses of delicious fragrance. 3-4 ft., 75c; 4-5 ft., \$1.00; 5-6 ft., \$1.50 each.

Ornamental and Shade Trees - Continued

FLOWERING CRABS—Continued

CORONARIA. A pretty, round-headed tree with spiny branches and attractive heart-shaped serrated leaves. The opening leaf buds show a ruddy bronze, passing to rich green and turning back in autumn to bronze and yellow. Clustered rose-pink flowers and yellowish fruit. 5-6 ft., \$1.50 each.

FLORIBUNDA. A large shrub or small tree, often thorny with rose-red flowers borne in great profusion in May. The fruit is red and very small. 5-6 ft., \$1.50 each.

SCHEIDECKERI. Has large semi-double pure pink flowers of lasting quality followed by a profusion of waxy yellow fruits over a half inch in diameter. Somewhat formal and upright in habit. 5-6 ft., \$1.50 each.

SIEBOLDI (Toringo). Large shrub or small tree attaining height of 15 feet, colored autumn foliage with small blush flowers, bright red fruit. 4-5 ft., \$1.00 each.

Elm - Ulmus

AMERICAN. A noble native tree of great size and widespread with graceful drooping branches and handsome leaves. One of the best tree types for towering, heady effect and widespread shade, in the yard itself. Indispensable to shaded parks and largely used along the sides of wide avenues. 8-10 ft., \$1.00; 10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in. diameter, \$1.50; 1½-1¾ in. diameter, \$2.00; 1¾-2 in. diameter, \$2.50; 2-2½ in. diameter, \$3.00 each.

CHINESE (Pumila). A recently developed type from northern China. Adapted to well-drained soil. In the East and the Lake regions, its growth is so deliberate we may well consider it as a dwarf variety. The foliage is small and dense, the growth symmetrical and compact, retaining foliage better than an American Elm. 6-8 ft., \$1.00; 10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in. diameter, \$1.50; 1½-1¾ in. diameter, \$2.00; 1¾-2 in. diameter, \$2.50 each.

MOLINE. A select strain having large, handsome foliage. Grows vigorously and quickly, develops into dense, conical specimen. Has smooth, clean bark. 8-10 ft., \$1.50; 10-12 ft., \$2.00 each.

Gymnocladus

CANADENSIS (Kentucky Coffee Tree). A fine tree of irregular shape with bluish green, feathery foliage. Very blunt, sturdy branches, inconspicuous buds developing into frond-shaped leaves, giving the tree a more tropical appearance. Flowers inconspicuous but superbly fragrant. 6-8 ft., \$1.50; 8-10 ft., \$2.00 each.

Horse-Chestnut - Aesculus

CARNEA (Red-Flowering). Large panicles of flesh to scarlet-colored flowers in spikes; small tree; a handsome variety. 6-8 ft., \$4.00 each.

HIPPOCASTANUM. A beautiful, symmetrical shade tree covered with showy panicles of white flowers against the dark green leaves. 6-8 ft., \$1.50; 8-10 ft., \$2.50 each.

Hornbeam - Carpinus

CAROLINIANA. (American). Bushy, low and often pendulous branches, dark bluish green foliage with fine autumn coloring, smooth blue-gray bark. 6-8 ft., \$2.00.

Judas Tree - Cercis Canadensis

(See page 44).

Linden - Tilia

AMERICAN. In a fairly moist location this native Basswood will, once started, quickly develop into a large-limbed, round-topped tree, handsome in its dress of great heart-shaped leaves, conspicuous in June when the fragrant flowers attract bees. 10-12 ft., \$2.50 each.

Liquidambar - Sweet Gum

STYRACIFLUA. Pyramidal tree; in early autumn the star-shaped leaves are a blazing scarlet color; corky barked branches are very interesting. 6-8 ft., \$2.00 each.

Locust

BLACK (Robinia). A native tree of large size and rapid growth. Flowers in long white racemes, very fragrant. Valuable for timber. 6-8 ft., 75c each.

Magnolia

SOULANGEANA. The largest of the Chinese varieties. Flowers white with purple at base of petals. Blooms in profusion. One of the best. 2-3 ft., \$2.00; 3-4 ft., \$3.00; 4-5 ft., \$4.00 each.

Maples - Acer

No shade tree is so well known, more generally planted or so popularly loved as the Maple. The rounded density and color richness of Norway and Schwedler prevail as specimens in spacious lawns; the Sugar lines up majestically along the road. The Silver finds occupation as quick shading for western exposures of porch or windows. The dwarf Japan type gives tone and color to lawn groups.

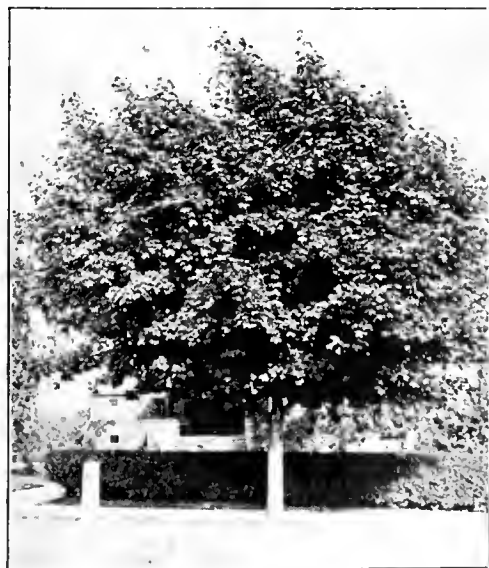
JAPANESE (Purple-Leaved). (Atropurpurea). Foliage deep blood-red and deeply cut. Extra fine specimens. 18-24 in., \$2.00; 2-2½ ft., \$3.00 each.

NORWAY (Platanoides). Large, handsome tree with broad, deep green, shining foliage. Very desirable for street, park or lawns. The Norway Maple characteristically makes the roundest head, is colored the deepest, coolest green and furnishes the densest shade. 6-8 ft., \$1.00; 8-9 ft., \$1.25; 9-10 ft., \$1.50; 10-12 ft., \$2.00; 1½-1¾ in. diameter, \$2.50 each.



American Elm

*Trees are
Friends of
Mankind*



Norway Maple

Ornamental and Shade Trees - Continued

Prices on larger sizes furnished on application.

MAPLES—Continued

SCHWEDLER'S. The Purple Norway Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In midsummer they are purplish green, in autumn golden yellow. 8-10 ft., \$2.50 each.

SILVER (*Dasycarpum*). Large-sized tree, rapid grower; foliage deeply cut, 5-lobed, bright green above and silvery white underneath. A good all-around tree. 8-10 ft., \$1.00; 10-12 ft., \$1.25; 1½-1¾ in. diameter, \$1.50; 1¾-2 in. diameter, \$2.00; 2-2½ in. diameter, \$2.50 each.

SUGAR (or Rock Maple). This tree is chieftain of its clan; straight, spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 120 feet in height and longer lived than most men who plant it. It grows well in all except damp, soggy soils and roots deeply, allowing grass to grow close. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet. 1½-1¾ in. diameter, \$2.50 each.

Mountain Ash - Sorbus

EUROPEAN (*Aucuparia*). Very hardy, head dense and regular, beautiful fernlike, green foliage covered from July till winter with clusters of bright red berries. The combination of foliage and clustered fruits makes this most striking and beautiful. 8-10 ft., \$1.50; 10-12 ft., 1¼ in. diameter, \$2.00; 10-12 ft., 1½ in. diameter, \$2.50 each.

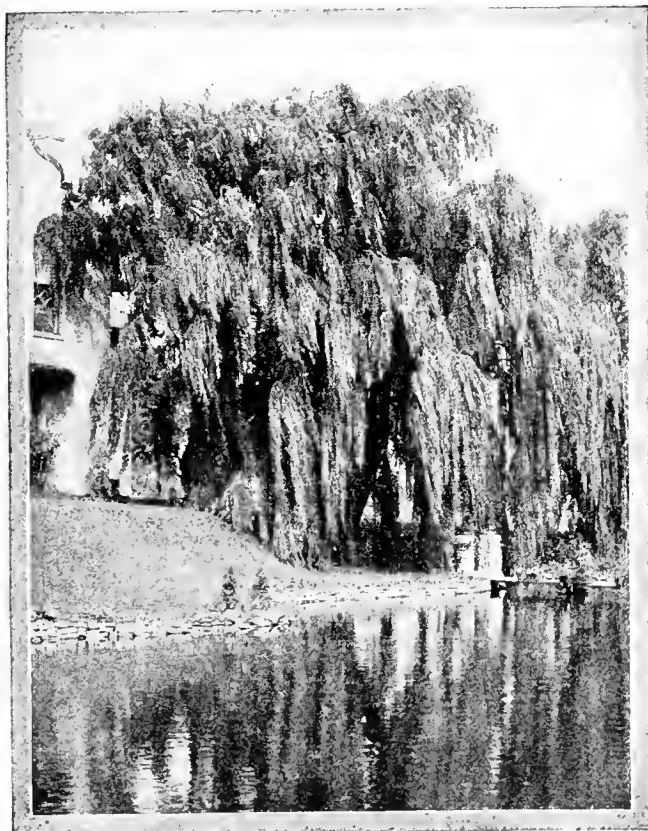
Mulberry - Morus

ALBA (White or Russian). The Mulberry cultivated in China for the silk worm; usually thick-topped, rapid growing and bushy of habit. Bears fruits attractive to birds. 4-6 ft., 75c each.

TEAS' WEEPING. Forms a perfect-shaped head; long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground in light, airy gracefulness. Beautiful foliage; hardy, admirably adapted for small or large ground or for cemetery planting. 2-yr. heads, \$1.50; 3-yr. heads, \$2.00 each.

Oak - Quercus

PALUSTRIS (Pin). Trim pyramidal head; deeply cut shiny foliage turns rich crimson in autumn; rapid grower; particularly fitting as a street tree. 8-10 ft., \$2.00; 1¼-1½ in. diameter, \$2.50; 1½-1¾ in. diameter, \$3.00 each.



Salix Babylonica (Weeping Willow)



European Planetree

Plane - Platanus

ORIENTALIS (European Planetree). Grows rather quickly; leaves resist insects, dust and smoke; broad leaves; shapely head; makes a splendid lawn tree. 1¾-2 in. diameter, \$2.50; 2-2½ in. diameter, \$3.00.

Poplar - Populus

LOMBARDY. One of the most ornamental and picturesque trees of remarkably rapid growth and erect habit; triangular leaves. Admirable for formal and general landscape effects and largely planted for that purpose. 6-7 ft., 35c; 7-8 ft., 50c; 8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in. diameter, 75c; 10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in. diameter, \$1.00 each.

Plum, Flowering - Prunus

(See page 47).

Thorn - Crataegus

COCCINEA (Thicket Hawthorn). The intricate maze of branches forms a vertible barrier; white flowers in May are large and give place to rather dull brown-red berries. Shiny bright green foliage is almost oval, good until late fall. 3-4 ft., 75c; 4-5 ft., \$1.00; 5-6 ft., \$1.50 each.

CORDATA (Washington Thorn). White flowers in May followed by brilliant scarlet fruits which last nearly all winter, autumn coloring is interesting and beautiful. 3-4 ft., \$1.00; 4-5 ft., \$1.50 each.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET. A small tree of fine habit; rich, luxuriant foliage, very double, crimson flower with scarlet glow. One of the best. 3-4 ft., 75c; 4-5 ft., \$1.00; 5-6 ft., \$1.50 each.

DOUBLE PINK. 5-6 ft., \$1.50 each.

DOUBLE WHITE. 5-6 ft., \$1.50 each.

Tulip Tree - Liriodendron

TULIPIFERA. Greenish yellow tulip-like flowers top the branchlets in June, and the unique cut-off shape of the leaves is remarkable. Makes a magnificent tree with clean straight trunk; a quick grower. 8-10 ft., \$2.00; 10-12 ft., \$2.50; 1½-1¾ in. diameter, \$3.00 each.

Walnut - Juglans

JAPANESE. Rapid grower, very hardy and prolific. 3-4 ft., 50c each.

NIGRA. (Black). Tall erect native tree with wide-spreading branches; has compound foliage; edible fruit; valuable tree for its rare wood. 3-4 ft., 50c; 5-6 ft., \$1.00 each.

Willow - Salix

BABYLONICA. A graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tinted and long, wavy branches make it very attractive. 6-8 ft., \$1.00; 8-10 ft., \$1.25 each.

INCANA (Rosemary Willow). An attractive, slow-growing Willow with silvery leaves, greatly resembling Sage Brush or Russian Olive in appearance. 2-3 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 75c each.

PENTANDRA (Laurel Willow). Shining, rich, dark green leaves make this tree a worth-while background; grows quickly. 6-8 ft., \$1.00 each.

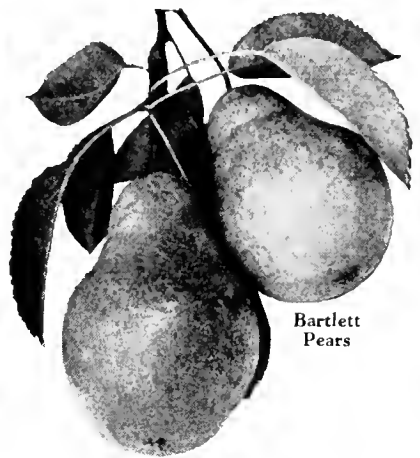
Plant Lehide's Superior Fruit Trees



Red Northern Spy



Black Tartarian Cherries



Bartlett Pears

Apples

2-yr. No. 1 grade, 4-6 ft., 60c each.

SUMMER APPLES

- Duchess of Oldenburg.** Yellow, streaked red; very productive; bears young.
Early McIntosh. Early red, vigorous, hardy, very productive.
Lodi. New variety, cross between Yellow Transparent and Montgomery.
Red Astrachan. Large; deep crimson; juicy; rich acid flavor; vigorous grower.
Yellow Transparent. Earliest, white, tender, juicy, grows rapidly, bears young.

FALL APPLES

- Cortland.** Deep red, young bearer, good keeper, large, juicy, sprightly flavor.
Fall Pippin. Large, yellow, juicy, tree vigorous grower; good.
Red McIntosh. Deep crimson, juicy, sub-acid, highest quality, early bearer.
Stayman. Improved Winesap. Larger and more prolific, yellow striped red.
Wealthy. Early abundant bearer, deep red, flesh white, very juicy.

WINTER APPLES

- Baldwin.** Large bright red, very productive, good keeper, crisp, juicy, rich.
Delicious. Brilliant dark red, large, young bearer, flesh white, rich, juicy.
Golden Russet. Medium size, dull russet with red, crisp and juicy, good flavor.
Grimes Golden. Good size, yellow, productive, good keeper, of highest quality.
Jonathan. Red, very tender, good flavor, young bearer, good keeper, medium size.
King. Large, striped red and yellow, vigorous and productive.
Red Spy. Solid bright red, productive, reliable in bearing. New.
Rhode Island Greening. Large, greenish yellow, tender, juicy, rich, acid flavor.
Tolman Sweet. Pale yellow sometimes blushed, flesh white and rich in flavor.
Wagener. Good size, deep red, firm, sub-acid, excellent bearer and keeper, bears very young.

CRAB APPLES

- Hyslop.** Large, deep crimson, beautiful Crab, very popular.

Cherries

2-yr. No. 1 grade.

SWEET CHERRIES

70c each.

- Bing.** Fruit large and black, very delicious, flesh very firm. July.
Black Tartarian. Very large purplish black, juicy and rich, productive. June.
Napoleon. Large, yellow with bright red cheek, firm, sweet and productive. July.
Schmidt's Bigarreau. Deep black, very large and sweet, firm, fine flavor. July.
Windsor. Large, liver-colored, flesh firm, very prolific. July.
Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow with red cheek, firm, juicy, excellent. June.

SOUR CHERRIES

60c each.

- Early Richmond.** Medium size, dark red, juicy, acid flavor, productive, popular. June.
English Morello. Late, blackish red, rich acid, juicy. August.
Large Montmorency. Large red, productive, very firm, good flavor. Late June.

Quinces

2-yr. No. 1 grade, 60c each.

- Orange.** Large, bright yellow, vigorous and prolific, excellent flavor. October.

Pears

2-yr. No. 1 grade, 5-6 ft., 60c each.

- Anjou.** A large greenish pear shaded with crimson, highly flavored, juicy. November.
Bartlett. Large yellow waxy pear, rich, juicy, heavy bearer. September.
Bosc. Extra large, long and tapering, russet, vigorous grower. November and December.
Clapp's Favorite. Very large, yellow and dull red, russet specks, rich. August.
Duchess. Large, buttery, rich, juicy, greenish in color. October and November.
Flemish Beauty. A large beautiful, melting, sweet pear; vigorous. September.
Gorham. Resembles Bartlett in size, color, shape, but earlier; good keeper. August and September.
Kieffer. Very large, handsome appearance; good keeper. October and November.
Seckel. Small; skin rich yellowish brown, melting, juicy, good flavor. September.
Sheldon. A large, round, russet and red pear; rich fine quality; melting and delicious. October.

Plums

2-yr. No. 1 grade, 70c each.

EUROPEAN

- Bradshaw.** Fruit large, dark violet, flesh yellowish green, juicy, productive. August.
German Prune. Large dark purple, sweet, popular for canning. September.
Italian Prune (Fellenberg). Large, purple, juicy, freestone.
Lombard. Medium, violet-red, juicy, good, productive. August.
Monarch. Large, dark purplish blue, perfect freestone, good bearer. October.
New York State Prune. Good size, purple, productive, good.
Reine Claude (Green Gage). Large, greenish yellow spotted with red, firm, juicy and sugary.

JAPANESE

- Abundance.** Bright red, flesh juicy, tender, sweet, heavy bearer. August.
Burbank. Fruit large, fine, amber turning to rich bright red, productive. August.

Peaches

2-yr. No. 1 grade, 40c each.

- Belle of Georgia.** Very large, white with red cheek, flesh white and firm. September.
Early Crawford. A large yellow peach of extra quality. September.
Elberta. Large, yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, popular. September.
J. H. Hale. Large, round, golden yellow peach; good flavor; keeps well. September.
Livingston. New, yellow peach; extra large; high color.
Rochester. Early, yellow freestone, large, bears young, delicious flavor. August.

Apricots

2-yr. No. 1 grade, 60c each.

- Hungaria's Best.** Fruit large, good quality, deep yellow, fine flavor.
Superb. Medium size, light salmon color, productive, good flavor.

Mulberries

2-yr. No. 1 grade, 60c each.

- Downing.** Bears abundance of jet black enormous fruits, prolific.
New American. Equal to Downing and a little hardier; vigorous grower, very productive. June to September.

Enjoy Fresh Fruit From Your Own Garden

Small Fruits

Currants

2-yr. No. 1 grade, 20c each; 12 for \$2.25.

- Cherry.** Very large bright red fruit with thin skin, fine flavor, vigorous.
Fay's Prolific. Clusters long and large, berries bright red, very prolific.
Perfection. Bright red fruit, long perfect stems, large berry, good quality.

Gooseberries

2-yr. No. 1 grade, 20c each; 12 for \$2.25.

- Downing.** Large, pale green, vigorous grower, splendid quality.
Houghton. Medium, pale red, sweet and tender, very good, heavy producer.
Red Jacket. Large size, red, prolific.

Grapes

2-yr. No. 1 grade, 15c each; 12 for \$1.50, except as noted.

- Brighton.** Large clusters of red sweet fruit; excellent flavor and quality.
Concord. The standard black grape; splendid flavor, early. 10c each.
Fredonia. New, very early black grape; large, excellent flavor. 25c each.
Moore's Early. Bunch large, round black berries, early, very hardy.
Niagara. The standard white grape; large, very sweet, ripens with Concord.
Portland. New; earliest white Grape; sweet and hardy. 25c each.
Sheridan. Black with blue bloom, heavy bearer, solid bunch, sweet, lasting. 25c each.
Worden. Black grape, very fine, hardy, productive; earlier than Concord.

Blackberries

Extra strong plants, 12 for 50c; \$4.00 per 100.

- Eldorado.** Berries large, jet black, sweet, juicy; a heavy producer; hardy.
Snyder. Very productive, sweet, early, hardy.

Raspberries

12 for 50c; \$3.50 per 100, except as noted.

RED VARIETIES

- Columbian.** Very large, purplish color, productive, sprightly flavor, vigorous.
Newburgh. New, bright attractive fruit; hardy, productive, large. 5c each.
Latham. Large, rich red, very productive, hardy, popular for canning.

BLACK VARIETIES

- Cumberland.** Large firm fruits, heavy bearer, flavor sweet, vigorous grower.
Shuttleworth. A berry of the largest size, productive, early.

Strawberries

Leading Varieties

Bundle of 25 for 40c; \$1.25 per 100.

- Big Joe.** Medium red berries, very glossy, high quality, midseason to late.
Dorsett. Firm berry, heavy producer, very large, light red color, new.
Fairfax. Good quality, very productive, large berries, firm, light red, new.
Gibson. Strong grower, very productive, large, choice flavored, dark glossy red.
Glen Mary. Very productive; strong grower; large fruit.
Premier. Ripens extra early; bears rich bright red berries, good flavor, large; firm flesh, heavy yielder.

Everbearing Varieties

Bundle of 25 for 50c; \$1.50 per 100.

- Geni.** New, sparkling glossy red fruits; large, firm, fine flavor.
Mastodon. Immense size, excellent cropper, choice quality, strong grower.

Asparagus

2-yr. No. 1 plants, 25 for 50c; \$1.50 per 100.

- Washington.** A standard variety which produces the finest shoots, rust-proof.

Rhubarb

Strong 2-yr. plants, 15c each; 12 for \$1.50.

- Myatt's Linnaeus.** Large, early, tender; the old reliable.
Victoria. A newer variety; long, thick, brittle stalks; pink to carmine color.

Lawns — How to Make Them

Everyone wants a beautiful lawn, it not only is a beautiful thing in itself, but it sets off your flowers and enhances the beauty of your garden as nothing else will. It is not a difficult thing to have a beautiful lawn but it does require a little thought and care. One of the most important things is to use good seed. Our lawn grass seed mixtures are carefully blended of the finest quality grass seeds, each mixture being made up of those grasses best suited for the purposes intended.

Less expensive lawn grasses contain a smaller percentage of the fine growing grasses and consequently take longer for these grasses to crowd out the fast growing varieties but eventually make a good lawn. The germination is equally as good in the lower priced seeds; will make just as quick a lawn, but not as good an appearance for some time. One pound will seed about 150 to 250 square feet. Seeding less is all right, but takes longer to get a thick turf.

MAKING A FINE LAWN

The lawn forms the floor of the outdoor living room. Beauty and permanence are the main features to strive for in the construction and maintenance of the lawn.

To be pleasing, the lawn turf must be dense, vigorous, and free from weeds. It must maintain its velvety green growth throughout the season. The possession of such a lawn requires that it be properly constructed and systematically fed.

PRELIMINARY POINTS TO CONSIDER

The best time to seed the new lawn is either in the early spring or early fall. At these two seasons of the year, the temperatures are ordinarily cool and the rainfall plentiful—two conditions which are especially favorable for a steady growth of young grass. If the seeding is done in the summer, more attention to watering will be necessary as the soil for grass seedlings must be kept moist.

Fall seeding of the lawn possesses certain advantages over spring seeding. The fall-seeded lawn is well established before the hot days of summer arrive and also

it is subject to less injury from washing during the spring rains. There will be fewer weeds in the fall-seeded lawn, as many of the annual weeds whose seeds germinate the next spring will be smothered out by the young established grass.

The kind of lawn to sow will depend primarily upon the locality. In the northern and western parts of the United States, Kentucky Blue Grass and red top make up the bulk of the most successful grass seed mixtures.

Difficulty is often encountered in obtaining a satisfactory lawn in shady areas. In such places, a shade tolerant grass such as Poa trivialis, or rough-stalked meadow grass, should be planted.

DO NOT LIME THE LAWN

Since a neutral soil favors the common lawn weeds more than it does the grass, the lawn soil should not be limed unless it is very strongly acid. The unthrifty appearance of certain lawns is usually due to lack of plant food and not too high acidity. Lime is a soil conditioner and not a plant food.

Lawns - Continued

Care of the Established Lawn

If the lawn was properly built and has received careful attention during the first year of its growth, its future care should be easy. The program for the established lawn includes feeding, watering, clipping, and similar operations which are necessary in maintaining a good lawn. A lawn which is properly cared for improves each year as the grass becomes more dense and more uniform.

Spring Care of Lawn

As soon as favorable weather comes in the spring, the lawn should be rolled.

Any thin or bare spots should be reseeded. These may at times appear in any lawn and should be taken care of at the time they occur. Loosen the surface of the soil in such areas and reseed.

Early Feeding Necessary

Best results will be obtained by applying Vigoro to the lawn as soon in the spring as the grass begins growth. This provides an ample supply of available food material in the soil at the time the plants are much in need of it.

After the spaded soil has been well pulverized, grade the soil to slope gently from the house. The grading will prevent water from standing around the foundation of the house. Next, level and roll until the seed bed is firm.

Basement Soil

Soil obtained in excavating for the basement and spread out for the lawn makes one of the poorest seed beds possible. Such soils are always low in organic matter and are usually in poor physical condition.

In case it is necessary to use the basement soil for filling, the surface soil should be removed and piled in a corner of the lot before the excavating is started. After the excavating soil has been spread out and made comparatively level, the top soil should be spread evenly over it.

Sometimes the use of excavated soil for the seed bed is unavoidable. In this case either sand or clay should be incorporated, depending upon the nature of the soil material.

Maintaining the New Lawn

Regardless of how carefully the new lawn has been started, it must be painstakingly cared for during the first summer, if it is to develop into a lawn with a uniform, thick turf.

The new lawn should be watered often enough to keep the soil moist. Frequent and light waterings are best until after the grass becomes established. When there is no longer danger of washing the young plants from their anchorage, the soil should be thoroughly soaked to a good depth at each watering. The water should always be applied in the form of a fine spray.

Feeding

About eight or ten weeks after the lawn is seeded, the young grass should again be fed with Vigoro. The application is made at the rate of two pounds per one hundred square feet of lawn.

Plant food should be applied when the grass is dry and then brushed from the grass with a broom or the back of a rake. The lawn should immediately be given a thorough soaking to wash the plant food from the grass and carry it into the soil.

Apply Vigoro to the green lawn only when the grass is perfectly dry. If applied when the grass is wet, or even damp, there may be a discoloration produced and sometimes a temporary burning of the leaves of the plant.

Lawn Grass Seed

SPECIAL LAWN SEED. A good seed mixture to use if a large area is to be covered and economy is a factor to be considered. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.15.

GREEN VELVET. An intermediate priced seed mixture; as good in quality as some seed often sold as the best grass seed. 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.60.

OLD HOMESTEAD. A super-fine mixture (without White Clover). Will form a thick, fine sod that will stand drought well and maintain a deep, soft, green turf for many years. 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.10.

SHADY SPOT. This mixture is composed of the best of those kinds of grasses that grow best in shady places. These grasses will grow and make a good sod under trees and in the shade of buildings where the common kinds of lawn grass would not do well. This seed should be sown in very early spring or fall. 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.10.

WHITE CLOVER. Can be incorporated with any of the above mixtures if a greater proportion of Clover is wanted. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c.



Shady Lawn Grass Seed—Grows Where Little Sunshine Appears

Soil Builders and Fertilizers, Etc.

Fertilizers

VIGORO

5 lbs.	.....	\$0.45
10 lbs.	.....	.85
25 lbs.	.....	1.50
50 lbs.	.....	2.50
100 lbs.	.....	4.00

DOLD'S SPECIAL 5-12-6 FERTILIZER

5 lbs.	.....	\$0.30
10 lbs.	.....	.55
25 lbs.	.....	1.25
50 lbs.	.....	2.10
100 lbs.	.....	3.50

STEAM BONE MEAL

5 lbs.	.....	\$0.25
10 lbs.	.....	.40
25 lbs.	.....	.85
50 lbs.	.....	1.50
100 lbs.	.....	2.25

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

10 lbs.	.....	\$0.30
25 lbs.	.....	.70
50 lbs.	.....	1.25
100 lbs.	.....	2.00

PULVERIZED CATTLE MANURE

50 lbs.	.....	\$1.25
100 lbs.	.....	2.00

QUANTITY TO USE PER 100 SQ. FT.

Vigoro or Dold's Special. For lawns, shrubs or gardens, about 2 to 3 lbs. early in the spring. Repeat in about 6 weeks with half the amount, and for lawns repeat again in late summer. Work well into the soil or wet down thoroughly immediately after applying.

Caution: Do not use on foliage or stalks unless dry, and then wet down immediately and thoroughly. This also applies to lawns.

Bonemeal and Pulverized Sheep or Cattle Manure. Use 4 to 6 lbs. of either of these per 100 sq. ft., or mix Bonemeal and pulverized Cattle Manure in equal quantities and use the same way. Repeat later as with Vigoro.

Bonemeal and Pulverized Sheep or Cattle Manure are safe fertilizers, and will not burn.

Peat Moss

TO ADD HUMUS TO YOUR LAWN

Peat Moss is one of the best materials we know of to add necessary humus to your lawn. It is clean, odorless and has great water absorbing and retaining power. It is absolutely free from weeds and for this reason is much preferable to manure. Peat Moss makes heavy land more friable and sandy soil hold moisture better. Dig it in the top 4 inches for new lawns. On established lawns—a dressing applied in the late fall and again in the spring is very beneficial. A bale contains about 20 bushels or more loose material tightly compressed; enough to cover 200 square feet 1 inch deep. Peat Moss can be used for the new lawn; for the established lawn; for Rose and flower beds; for other garden uses; as a winter mulch.

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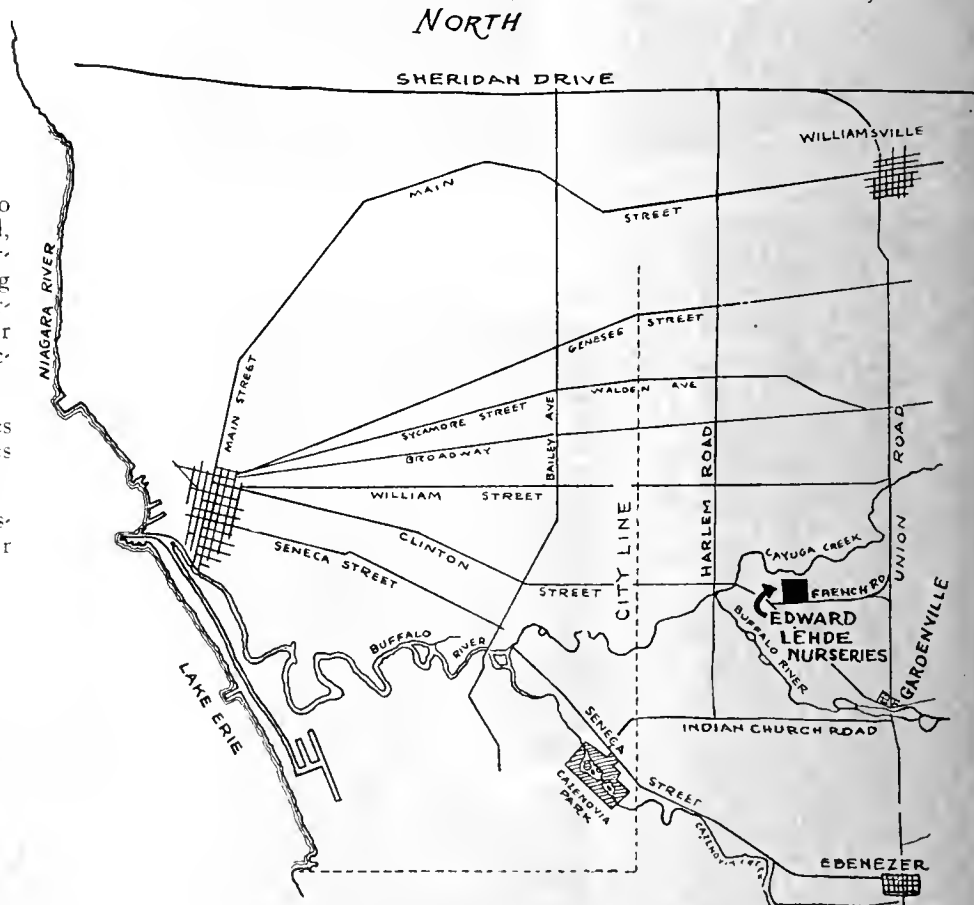
Visitors Always Welcome

A complete assortment to take care of nursery need, from the simple home garden to the extensive planting of estates and the commercial grower. Drive out to our nurseries, and make a selection from our large stock.

Hundreds of automobiles drive out to our nurseries every season.

There is pleasure and satisfaction selecting from our large assortment.

How to Get to the Edward Lehde Nurseries at Gardenville, N. Y.



Hardy Perennials for the Home Garden

Come direct to the Lehde Nurseries and select your own perennial plants, fresh from the field.



Pyrethrum (Painted Daisy)
Excellent for cut flowers



Canterbury Bells
Grows 2 to 3 ft. Blooms in July



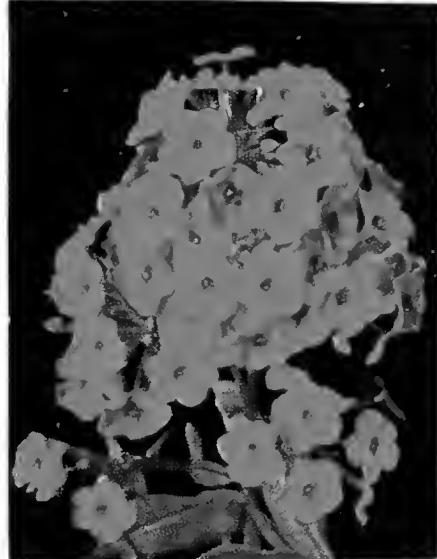
Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)



Hibiscus (Mallow)
Grows 3 to 4 ft. high, large flowers



Coreopsis
A mass of golden yellow flowers from June to August



Phlox
In many colors for selection



Liatris
Blazing Star or Gay Feather



Columbine (Aquilegia)
Long spurred flowers



Hybrid Delphiniums



LEHDE'S *Hybrid Tea Roses*

Strong and fibrous rooted—they take hold quickly in new locations

Over 360,000 cubic feet of temperature controlled storage. It's the only way to keep plant life from freezing and drying out. You take no chances buying Lehde's better Roses. Customers enjoy coming to our Nurseries to select plant life for their gardens.

- 1 Etoile de Hollande
- 2 Golden Down
- 3 E. G. Hill
- 4 Pres. Herbert Hoover
- 5 Tolisman
- 6 Dome Edith Helen



These large air-controlled storage houses protect the life of thousands of plants year after year